Kamid el-Loz in the Bequa'a plain / Lebanon

Excavations in 2011, 2002 and 2004

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Kamid el-Loz in the Beqa'a plain / Lebanon Excavations in 2001, 2002 and 2004

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For the first time in Kamid el-Loz ***(Figs 1 and 2)*** *the northwestern surrounding of the Late Bronze Age «Temple area» has been thoroughly investigated on a wider scale. The history of the area from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age becomes more distinct and the activities accomplished in these building structures illustrate functions that were to some extent related to the temple. Soundings in the Late Bronze Age «Palace area» delivered insights into the history of this part of the site, where settlement activities started at least during the Early Bronze Age. Iron Age occupation has been documented on the east slope by a living area and presumably a fortification wall. The later use of the east slope as a cemetery in Persian times (Iron Age III) has also been proved. Houses south and west of the «Palace area» indicate a large and affluent hellenistic settlement in Kamid el-Loz. House II and house III on the east slope illustrate the existence of a roman settlement, not less important and not smaller sized than the hellenistic occupation.*

Foreword

The success of the seasons 2001 / 2002 / 2004 is due to the help of many. First of all I would like to thank Mr. Frédéric Husseini, General Director of the National Department of Antiquities for his cooperation and the generous help in administration and organisation. Our work would not have been possible without the financial support of the Gerda Henkel-Foundation and the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (six weeks in 2002). My sincere thanks go to both foundations, especially to Dr. Hemfort and Dr. Bienert for help and advice during the planning phase of the excavation. In Kamid el-Loz, mayor Haidar Shadé al Hajj gave us all the aid we needed, in 2004 we were supported by major Ali Safiye - many thanks for this. In 2001 we have been provided with excellent aerial photographs of Kamid el-Loz by Mr. Elie Abi Nassif from Beirut. I would like to express my gratitude for this gift. During the season 2002 Assaad Seif, M.A., spend a day with us, discussing the pottery of the season 2002 and giving the first hints at the chronology of the pottery. I would like to thank Assaad Seif very much for his generous assistance. His support was a very great help for us. Prof. Dr. Helen Sader, AUB, and Suzy Hakimian, GDA, and Tania Zaven, M.A., GDA, supported us, as in the

many years before, with advice and practical help, but above all with their warm friendship. My special thanks for the friendliness and the «open doors»!

In 2003 we spent 10 days in Kamid el-Loz for geomagnetic research, directed by Dipl. Ing. Christian Hübner and Dipl. Ing. Stefan Giese and assisted by Hassan Yahya, M.A. Many thanks for an intensive and most interesting research-period!

As always: an excavation is only as good as its team - my sincere thanks again to the 40 workmen of Kamid el-Loz for 18 weeks of cooperative and humorous working together.

And last but not least - my sincere thanks to the team of students and colleagues, who took part in the 2001, 2002 and 2004 excavation with great enthusiasm: Nabil Ali, Maja Aufschnaiter, Alexander Collo, Corinna Frommherz, Andreas Groß, George Hanna, Verena Janatsch, Caroline Jauß, Esther John, Lisa Kirsch, Sabina Kulemann-Ossen, Michael Leicht, Luitgard van Lengerich, Christian Leschke, Sabine Mertens, Max Möhle, Jens Nieling, Jana Pokrandt, Constanze von Rüden, Elisabeth Wagner, Hassan Yahya – and to our specialists and guests in 2003, Christian Hübner and Stefan Giese.

The presented text has been revisioned by Christian Leschke. Together with Sabina Kulemann-Ossen and Elisabeth Wagner he arranged our text in a legible form. Michael Leicht and Christian Krug fulfilled with great patience all our wishes concerning the drawings, illustrations and the digital picture-processing. As the manager of the excavation I would like to express my best thanks to all members of the "Freiburger" post-excavation team! All failings are of course ours, the authors. And the authors of the texts are in alphabetical order: Andreas Groß, Marlies Heinz, Esther John, Lisa Kirsch, Sabina Kulemann-Ossen, Luitgard van Lengerich, Christian Leschke, Jens Nieling, Constanze von Rüden and Elisabeth Wagner.

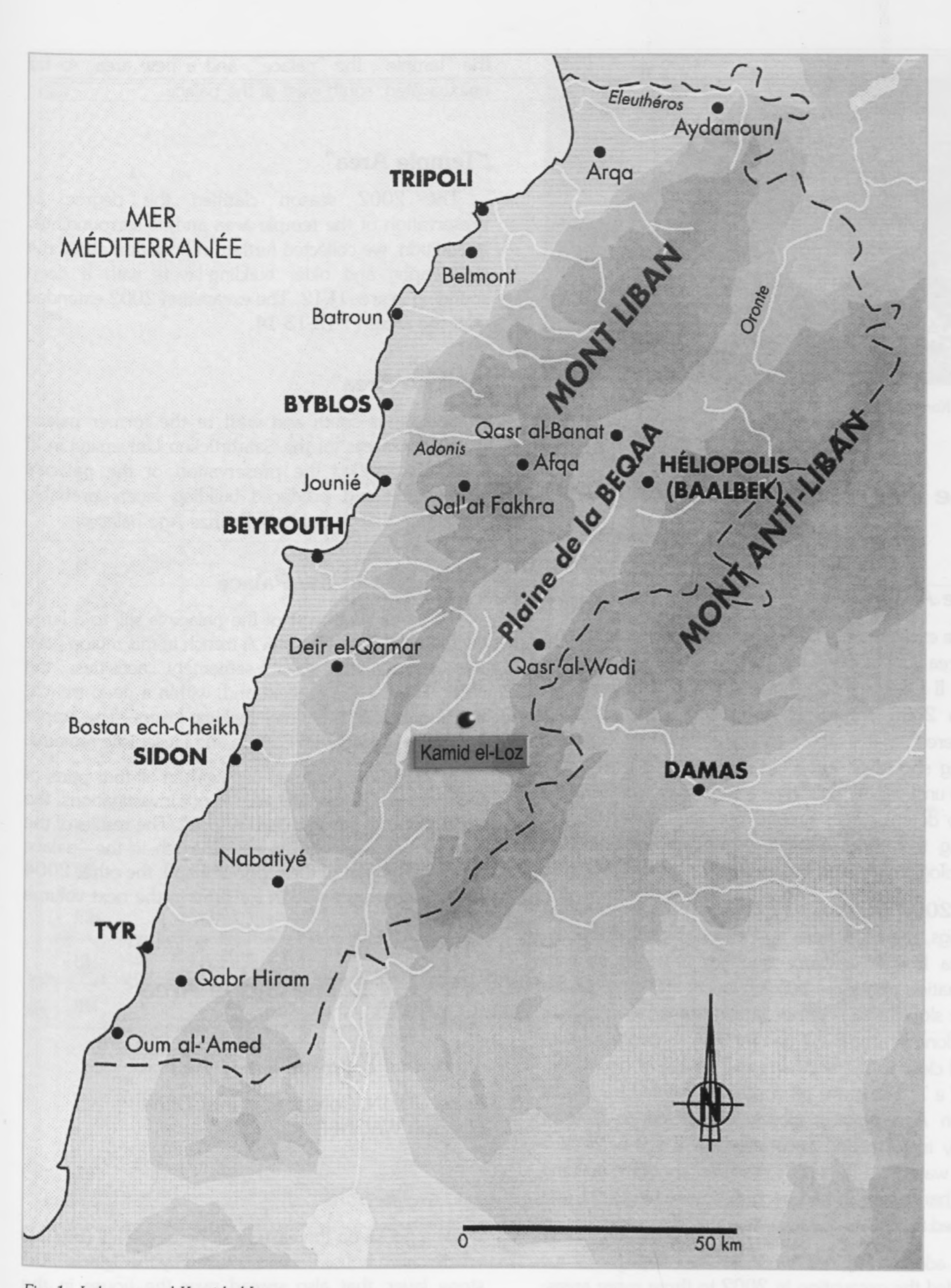


Fig. 1 - Lebanon and Kamid el-Loz.



Fig. 2 - Kamid el-Loz.

Introduction
The 2001/2002/2004 activities
(Fig. 3)

Slope Area

The excavation in **2001** has been concentrated on one area, the slope-region in the east of the tell (IIe 6-7-8, II f 6-7-8-9 and II g 7-8) **(Fig. 3)**. During the season 2000 a massive stone built wall had been discovered in this area, giving a hint that a larger building should be expected here. In 2001 we were able to uncover this building – a large stone built house – and to determine its ground plan and structure, the building technique, aspects of its functions and its chronological position (house II).

In **2002** our interests focused on the surrounding buildings, their functions and chronological positions. In area II e 6, a deep sounding provided us with information about the building-layers and stratigraphy of the slope area. Further stratigraphic research has been done in area II e 7 and II f 9. A sarcophagus was placed close to the northern wall (M 18) of house II in area II e 7. The grave pit contained painted fragments of Iron Age pottery, closely connected to Cypriot pottery in form and decoration. In II f 9 a massive stone wall (M 44), which presents an older building layer than house II, had been discovered in 2001 and analysed in 2002.

In addition to our work in the slope area we extended the excavation in 2002 to three more areas: the "temple", the "palace", and a new area, so far unexcavated, south-west of the palace.

"Temple Area"

The 2002 season clarified the degree of preservation of the temple area and its surroundings. In addition, we collected further information about the stratigraphy and older building-layers with a deep sounding in area I f 12. The excavation 2002 extended over the areas I f 12-13-14.

"Palace Area"

Soundings south and west of the former palace excavation-areas (of the Saarbrücken University) in III a 12-15 clarified the preservation of the palace's surrounding and produced building layers probably older than that of the Late Bronze Age palace.

Southwest of the Palace

The area southwest of the palace is still to a large degree unexplored to date. A trench in this region gave first information about settlement activities, the chronology of the context and, within a deep trench, the succession of several building-layers. The upper building layers contain Roman and Hellenistic remains.

In **2004** we resumed our work in all four parts of the site and added a new area to our investigations, the west - slope of the so called "Kuppe". The results of the "temple area" as well as our research in the "palace area" will be part of the report at hand, the other 2004 results are in preparation for print in the next volume of *BAAL*.

I. The Slope Area

1. House II (areas II e-g 7-8)

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1.1. Architecture

The house on the eastern slope of the tell **(Fig. 4)** – here called house II – was covered by the "glacis", the stone layer, that also spread over the house in the

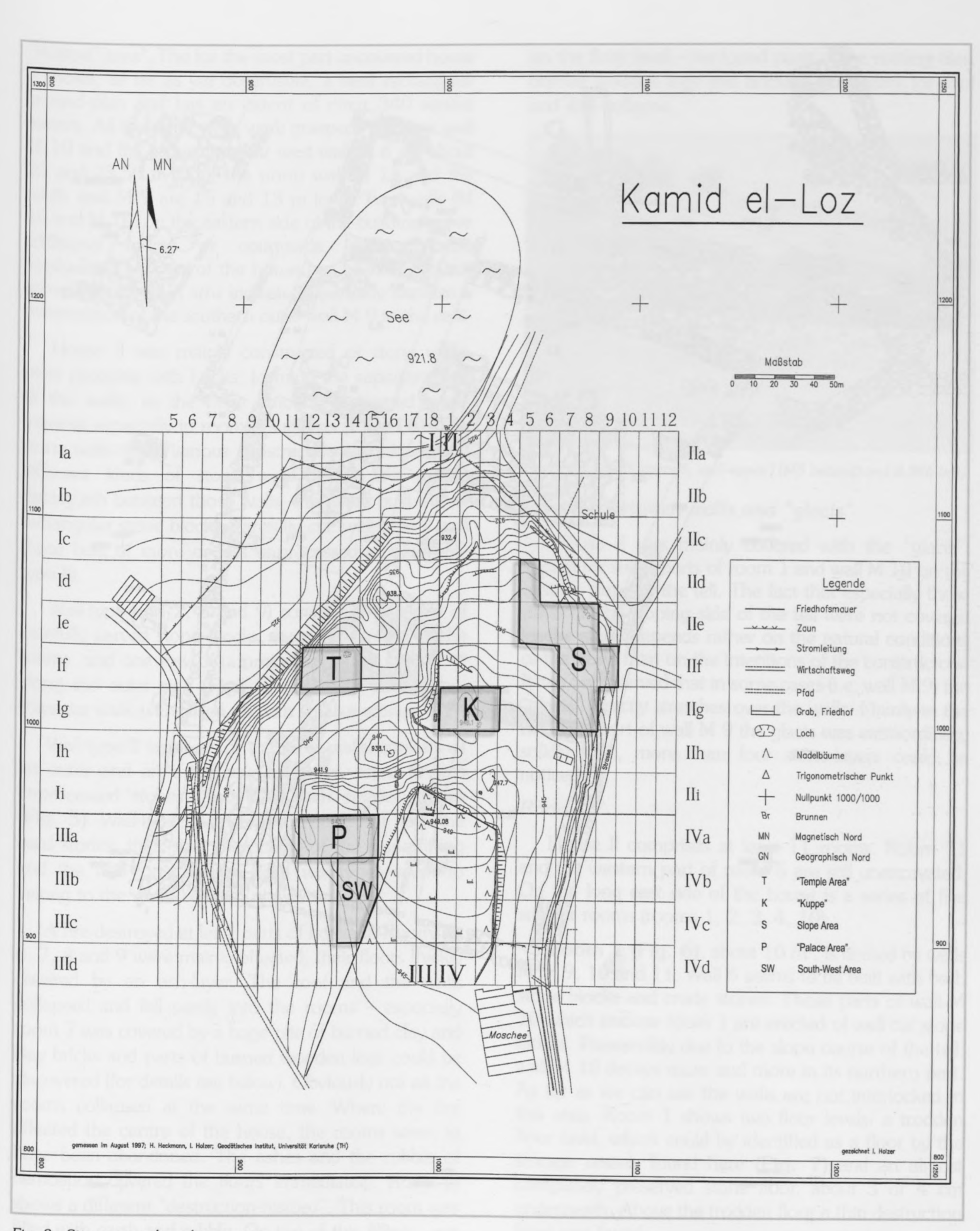


Fig. 3 - Site map and working areas.

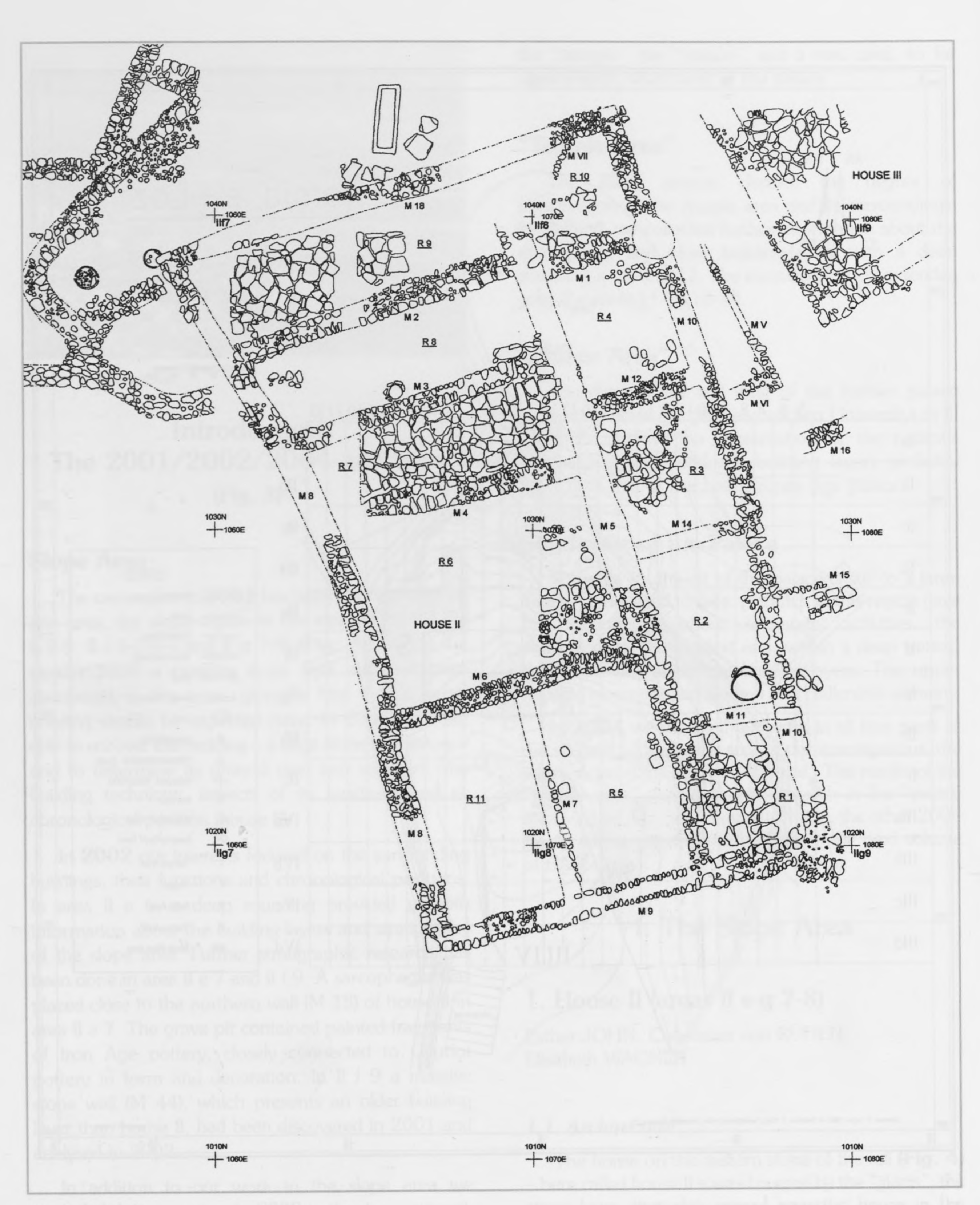


Fig. 4 - House II.

"Kuppe" area[1]. The for the most part uncovered house II shows, as far as yet observable, a bent rectangular ground-plan and has an extent of *circa* 340 square meters. All the outer walls were grasped. The east wall M 10 and the rather irregular west wall M 8 are about 25 and 23,50 m long, the north wall M 18 and the south wall M 9 are 15 and 13 m long. Two walls (M 15 and M 16) on the eastern side of the building prove additional rooms or courtyards. Although the southeastern corner of the house has been destroyed, some stones still *in situ* indicate apparently likewise a continuation of the southern outer-wall M 9 to the east.

House II was mainly constructed of stone walls, most probably with bricks, forming the superstructure of the walls, as the huge amount of burned brick-material especially in room 7 suggests **(Fig. 16)**. The stone walls show various construction techniques and different kinds of stone were used. We mainly distinguish between those walls, that were built out of rectangular stone blocks, carefully cut (wall-type I) and those built of more or less unprocessed stones (wall-type II).

Wall-type I (M 2, 8 and 9) consists of one row of carefully carved stone blocks, facing the inside of the rooms, and one row of unprocessed larger stones set along the outer side **(Fig. 5)**. Between both stone-rows the walls were filled up with smaller stones.

Wall-type II (applied for the most walls) consists of an outer and an inner row of larger, more or less unprocessed stones, also filled with smaller stones **(Fig. 5)**. Wall-type II varies in the quality of both the used stones, their size, the quality of the stone-fitting and the wall-construction. Both wall-types seem to belong to the same building phase.

A fire destroyed at least parts of house II. Rooms 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were mainly effected, their floors thickly covered by an ash-layer. The roof and the walls collapsed and fell partly into the rooms – especially room 7 was covered by a huge pile of burned clay and clay bricks and parts of burned wooden logs could be discovered (for details see below). Obviously not all the rooms collapsed at the same time. Where the fire affected the centre of the house, the rooms seem to have been abandoned. The ashes and the rubble of demolition covered the floors immediately. Room 5 shows a different "destruction-history". This room was filled with earth and rubble. On top of this filling – not on the floor level – we found parts of the roofing tiles, burned wooden logs and bricks as indicators for roof and wall collapse.



Fig. 5 - House II, room 6, wall-types I (M8 behind) and II (M6 left).

Relation between walls and "glacis"

House II was mainly covered with the "glacis", except for some parts of room 1 and wall M 10 on the eastern slope of the tell. The fact that especially these parts on the sloping side of the tell were not covered by the glacis depends rather on the natural conditions of the slope than on the intentions of the constructors. It can be observed that in some cases (i.e. wall M 9) the "glacis" directly stretches over the walls. Mainly in the northern part of wall M 9 the glacis was extraordinary solidly built, more than four stone-layers could be noticed.

Rooms

House II comprises at least 11 rooms. Room 11 and the western part of room 6 are still unexcavated. On the long east side of the house is a series of five smaller rooms (rooms 1, 2, 3, 4, 10):

Room 1 (Fig. 6), about 10 m^2, is limited by walls M 5, 9, 10 and 11. Wall 5 seems to be built with both stone blocks and crude stones. Those parts of wall M 10 which enclose room 1 are erected of well cut stone blocks. Presumably due to the slope course of the tell, wall M 10 decays more and more in its northern part. As far as we can see the walls are not interlocked in this area. Room 1 shows two floor levels: a trodden floor level, which could be identified as a floor by the storage vessels found here **(Fig. 7)** and an almost completely preserved stone floor, about 3 or 4 cm underneath. Above the trodden floor a thin destruction layer was found.



Fig. 6 - House II, room 1.



Fig. 7 - House II, room 1, storage vessels.

The northern and western restrictions of **room 2 (Fig. 8)**, walls M 5 and M 14, are badly preserved. Their intersection could not even be identified. In room 2, a trodden floor has been detected, together with two tannurs, one decayed and one erected almost directly above the other; both were built on or rather deepened into that floor. Wide spread ash traces on the floor can be identified as the result of domestic activities around the oven, not of a violent act. Room 2 showed no destruction layer; it was partly covered by the "glacis" or just by earth.

Room 3 (Fig. 9) comprises about 14 m². M 5 has only survived as foundation trench. Whether M 14 and M 10 adjoin each other or are interconnected is still not clarified. M 12 is just preserved in its foundation layer, built of small (10 cm x 15 cm) unprocessed stones. The floor of room 3 is covered with carefully worked and smoothed stone slabs. Floor and walls obviously belong to the same building phase, the plaster, supporting the stone slabs, is reaching up to the walls and does not run underneath.

Room 4 comprises about 12 m². The wall M 1 has been disturbed in the east, so that the connection



Fig. 8 - House II, room 2 with tannurs.



Fig. 9 - House II, room 3.

between M 1 and M 10 can no more be established. South of M 1 a wall-like structure was found running parallel to M 1 – its function and its chronological position are still unclarified. Room 4 shows a floor consisting of a gray plaster layer mixed with small stones and fragments of pottery. Since this layer is partly destroyed in several arrays of the room, its stratigraphical connection with the surrounding walls can not be determined. It is suggested that the floor

level and the walls belong to the same building phase. In the southern corner of room 4, a stone circle of still unknown function **(Fig. 10)** can be seen.

The following **room 10 (Fig. 11)** covers about 9m². M 10 is here only preserved in its foundation layer, built of smaller densely set stones – the wall is interconnected with M 18. M 18 can be followed from the east to the west but is disturbed in its middle part. The wall has been preserved in the east up to three layers, in the west up to five layers. The floor of room 10 was covered with processed stone slabs, abutting the wall and belonging to the same phase. Underneath these stone slabs a second layer of processed stones was found.

To an older building phase belongs wall M VII. It consists of one row of stones, which runs between and underneath M 18 and into the direction of M 5. Its orientation does not correspond with that of house II.

On the west side of house II, west of the long wall M 5, are the rooms 5 to 9 and 11, here described from south to north:



Fig. 10 - House II, room 4.



Fig. 11 - House II, room 10 with older wall M VII.

Room 5 (Fig. 12) comprises 23 square meters. The western wall M 7 of the room could not be fully excavated but as far as we can see it is built of well cut stone blocks. This wall shows the only preserved doorway of house II. The doorway led to the unexcavated **room 11** and was made of well cut stone blocks forming the threshold and the outer doorframe. Many burned pieces of the wooden inner door-frame fell on the floor during the destructive fire and have been preserved on the floor **(Fig. 13)**. The floor, 0.5 cm thick, was made of hardened clay, which was hardly to distinguish from the destruction layer. Very similar to room 1, room 5 shows a thick destruction layer including ash, charcoal, earth mixed up with brick-fragments and large, well preserved brick pieces in the section.

Room 6 is with about 42 m² the largest room of house II **(Fig. 5)**. The walls M 8 and M 6 were partly covered by the "glacis", stones of the "glacis" slipped down into the structure and interface of wall M 8 and M 6 **(Fig. 14)**. M 8 and M 6 as well as M 6 and M 5 are interlocked; the connection of M 8 to M 4 has still to be clarified. M 5 is only preserved in its southern part, the northern part is missing and only reconstructable through its foundation trench, which could be followed up to the northern part of house II. Room 6 belonged to that part of house II which has been severely affected by the above mentioned fire. Rubble, clay and ashes filled the room; the floor itself, made of carefully cut and smoothed stones, was thickly covered with a solid layer of ashes **(Fig. 15)**, about 20 cm to 30 cm thick. Floor and walls seem to belong to the same building phase.

Room 7 covers about 20 m² **(Fig. 16)**. Wall M 4 represents a second building phase: the wall was erected on top of the stone floor. A large part of the floor and the western part of the wall M 3 were covered with burned brick, which either came from the roof or a second floor level that collapsed during a fire.

Room 8, about 18 m², has also been affected by fire and partly covered with burned brick **(Fig. 16)**. After removing this burned brick mass, the lower part of a stone column very close to wall M 3 could be discovered **(Fig. 17)**. Originally the floor of room 8 had been covered with stone slabs, but only one slab and the grey plaster substructure have been preserved. In the northern part of room 8, like in room 9, the



Fig. 12 - House II, room 5 wall M 7 with doorway and wooden doorframe in situ.



Fig. 13 - House II, room 5, wooden door frame.



Fig. 14 - House II, walls M6 amd M8.

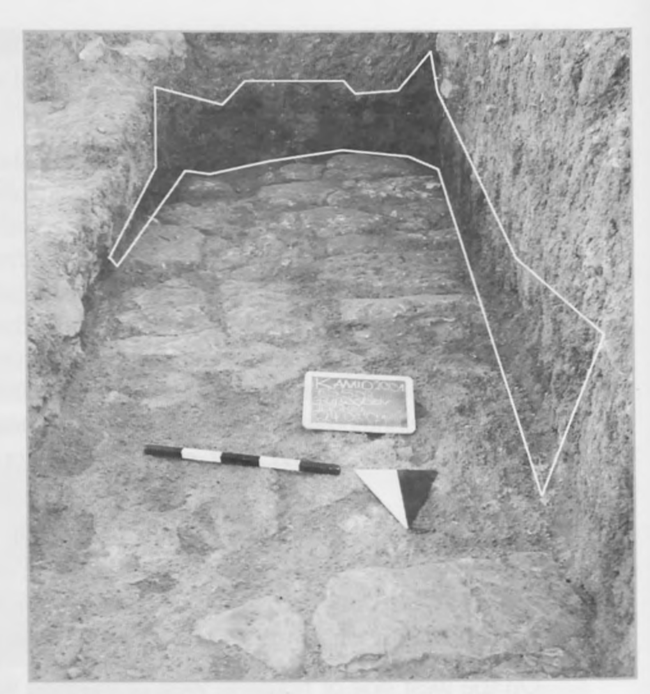


Fig. 15 - House II, room 6, stone floor and ash layer.



Fig. 16 - House II, room 7, with stone floor and burned brick.

floor was also covered with a 20 cm thick ash layer. No more stone slabs have been discovered, the floor was made of hardened earth. The construction of M 3 does not correspond with wall-type I or II. It was built out of rather flat, regular cut stones instead of rather round blocks of stone. The wall foundation consists of a layer of small irregular stones. Whether M 3 abuts M 8 **(Fig. 18)** or is interconnected, has not yet been stated clearly. Wall and floor belong to one building phase.



Fig. 17 - House II, room 8, column and wall M3.



Fig. 18 - House II, room 8, walls M3 and M8.

Room 9 covers about 22 m^2. M 2 is partly preserved in its superstructure and partly in its foundation level **(Fig. 19)**. M 2 and M 8 are interconnected. The room was carefully plastered with stone slabs. In its northern part room 9 was filled with a 30 cm thick layer of ashes, i.e., the room has been heavily affected by the fire that destroyed house II (see also rooms 8, 7 and 6).

On the eastern side of wall M 10 structures are limited by the sloping course of the tell. At least two walls, M 15 and M 16 **(Fig. 4)** running from NE to SW indicate the extension of house II to the east. Wall M 15 is made of well treated relatively big stone blocks (but belongs to wall-type II). Only 1.5 m are preserved. Wall M 16, running nearly parallel to M 15, is just about 1.5 m long and belongs also to wall-type II.

House construction

House II is constructed of stone walls, which seem to be built at least in some parts with moulded bricks (not found *in situ* but in the destruction rubble). The roof was made of roofing tiles. These roofing tiles were flat, decorated with finger encarvements or undecorated, others are vaulted and undecorated **(Figs 20 and 21)**.

Furthermore we are well informed about the floor constructions. As mentioned above we discovered



Fig. 19 - House II, room 9, walls M2.

stone floors (room 1), plaster floors (east of wall M 10) and trodden floors (rooms 1 and 5). The floors show varying levels, indicating a slope-construction of the building, in which the different rooms are built on different levels depending on the natural slope of the tell. Some pieces of wall-plaster were found near to wall M 5 in room 2.

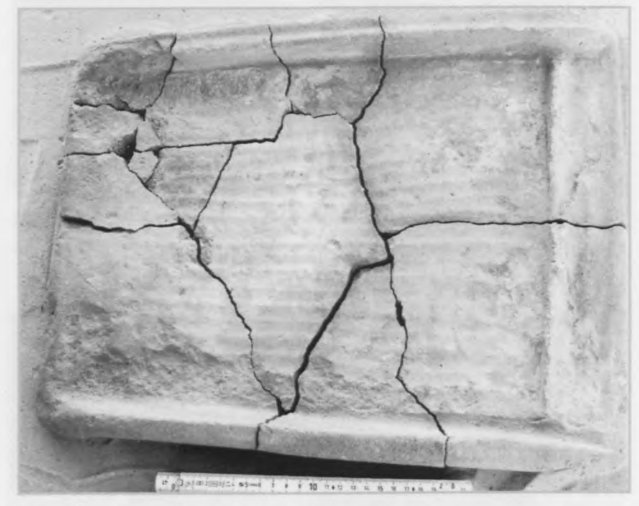


Fig. 20 - House II, roofing tiles.

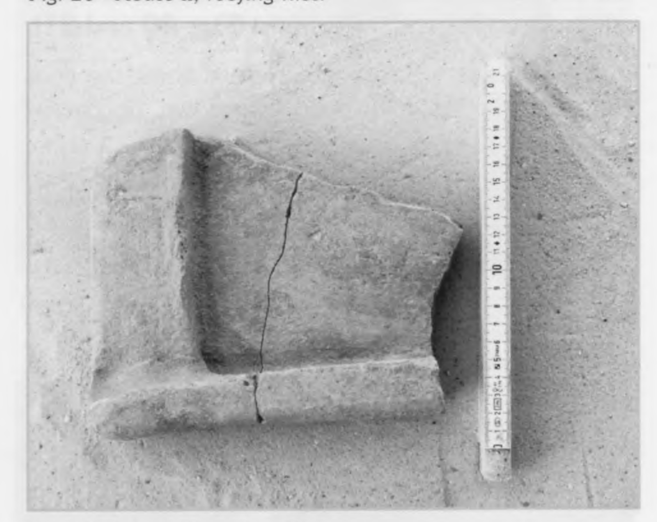


Fig. 21 - House II, roofing tiles.

The destruction

In many areas a destruction layer could be detected. This layer always contained ashes, pieces of charcoal, burned bricks and roofing tiles. Even large pieces of burned wood were found **(Fig. 22)**. In room 1 the destruction rubble was laying directly on the floor level. This indicates that the room was used until the destructive blaze. Room 2 as well showed signs of this destruction, as indicated by some rubble covering the floor. Room 5 contained a destruction layer from floor level up to about 1m high, followed by the "glacis"-stones. Here the ash layer was quite thick, with large pieces of burned wood.

Concerning the eastern side of wall M 10 these characters of the destruction layer were missing: some spots of ashes, some charcoal pieces and a piece of a burned wood were discovered.

Room 1 contained four big storage vessels, some of them painted, which were very likely to be used for oil storaging in larger quantities **(Fig. 7)**. "Room" 2, where two *tannurs* **(Fig. 8)**, used not at the same time, were excavated, served for cooking or baking.



Fig. 22 - House II, burned wood.

1.2. Inventory

Pottery

The undisturbed layers belonging to house II contained a lot of Eastern Sigillata A, which has not been studied in detail until now, but gives a first general date of house II in the time from the early 1st century BC to the 1st century AD. Also two pieces of Eastern Sigillata B have been registered, which is known as rare in the region. According to Herbert it had its main appearance between the middle of the 1st century AD and the first half of the 2nd century AD. Two fragments of thorn ware **(Fig. 23)**, dating into the 1st century BC, are considered to be imported from Italy.

Cooking pots were found in a big amount. Also striking were the numerous fragments of storage jars, which occurred in nearly every findspot. In room 1 four almost complete storage vessels were discovered

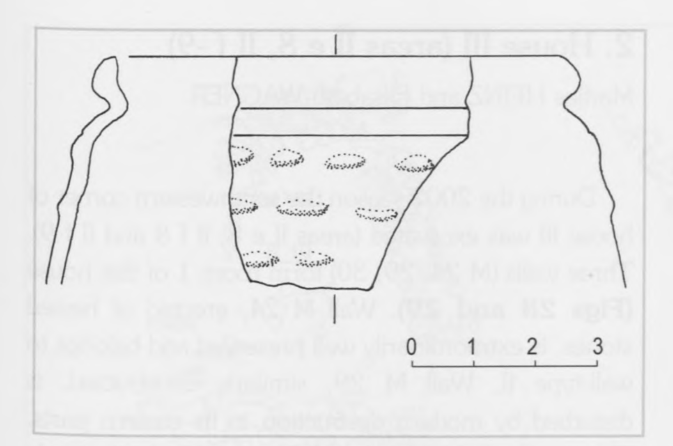


Fig. 23 - Thorn ware.

in situ, all with a thin red slip, one of them with vertical stripes **(Fig. 24)**. Storage vessels of this type have a long currency. An amphora in room 8 **(Fig. 25)** can be dated from the late 1st century BC to the early 1st century AD[3].

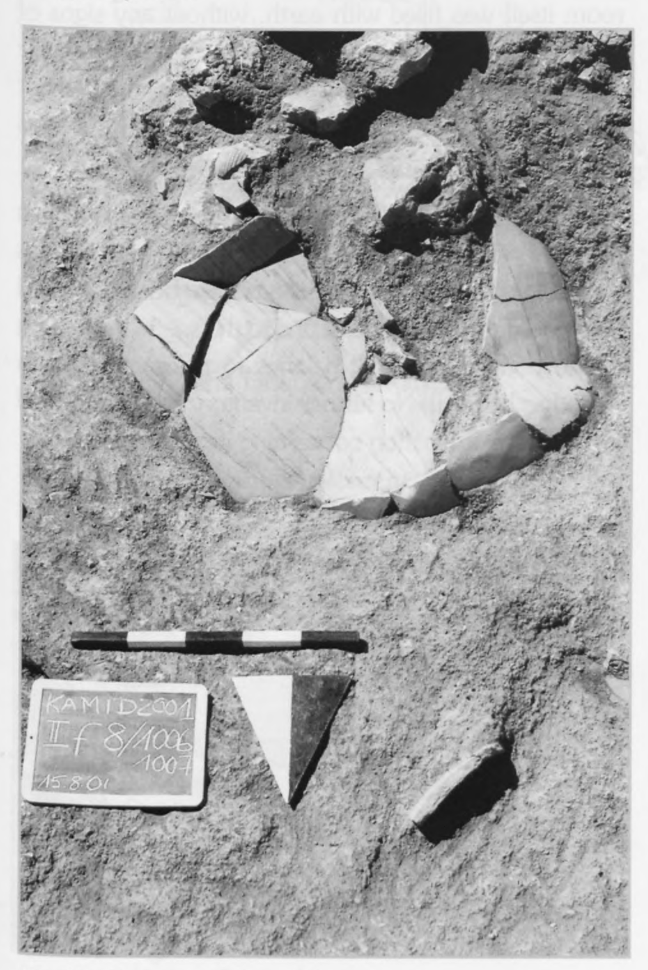


Fig. 24 - Storage vessel, room 1.

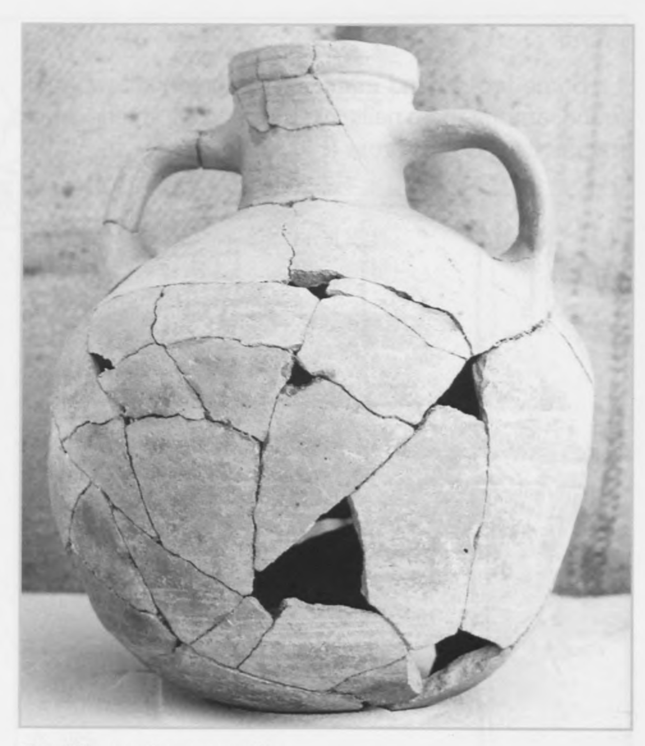


Fig. 25 - amphora room 8.

Glass

In many rooms a big amount of roman glass fragments was discovered, e.g. pillar-moulded bowls **(Fig. 26)**, which cover a time span from the late 1st century BC to the late 1st century AD; for further details see the upcoming report by Tania Zaven, M.A.



Fig. 26 - House II, fragment of a pillar - moulded bowl.

Metal

Some bronze and many iron fragments have been found, among them nails, big iron rings, a snaffle, knife fragments and iron dross **(Fig. 27)**.

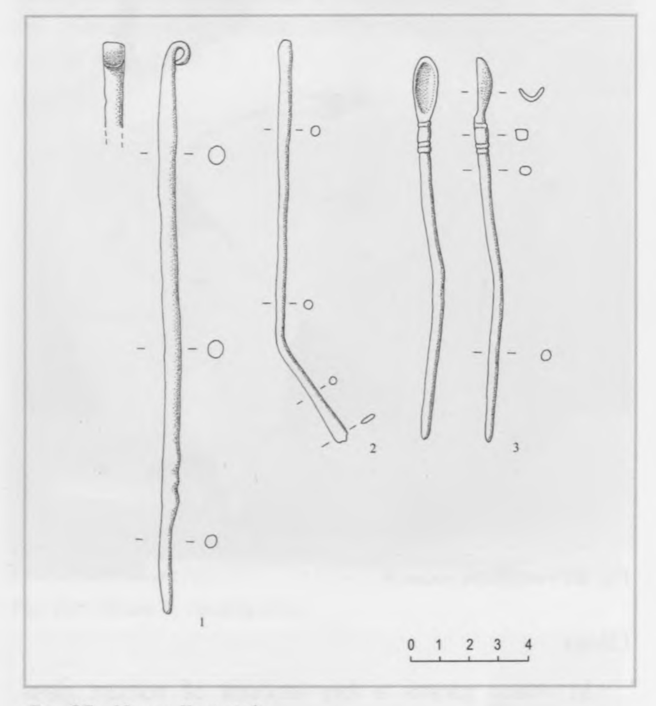


Fig. 27 - House II. metal.

Beads and coins

Some beads and coins were found in different contexts. Unfortunately the coins are heavily corroded, so no ad hoc examination could be done.

1.3. Chronology

The preliminary examination of the finds points to a date of house II from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD. This corresponds with the results of the seasons 1997 to 1999, which already proved, that the Roman settlement of Kamid el-Loz mainly covered these two centuries, whereas later Roman pottery and small finds were scarce[4].

House II consists essentially of a single building phase; there were only some insignificant later modifications mainly concerning the wall M 4 and the second floor in room 1. The older wall M VII must belong to a predecessor of house II.

2. House III (areas II e 8, II f -9)

Marlies HEINZ and Elisabeth WAGNER

During the 2002 season the southwestern corner of house III was excavated (areas II e 8, II f 8 and II f 9). Three walls (M 24, 29, 30) form room 1 of this house **(Figs 28 and 29)**. Wall M 24, erected of hewed stones, is extraordinarily well preserved and belongs to wall-type II. Wall M 29, similarly constructed, is disturbed by modern destruction in its eastern parts. The third wall, M 30, erected of stone blocks, has only been excavated in a small part yet, representing the eastern wall of room 1. The floor of room 1 is covered with stone slabs in the same way as in some of the rooms of house II. This floor as well as the walls M 29 and M 30 are destroyed in their eastern parts. The room itself was filled with earth, without any signs of violent impact. Room 1 was partly covered by the "glacis", which lay immediately under the recent surface (30-40 cm); it stretched over the structures without any further layer dividing them.

House III shows the same construction features as house II. Therefore we assume that house III has probably the same dimensions as house II and continues further to the east and to the south. According to the pottery, house III belongs to the same Roman period as house II. No further inventory has been found for further examination concerning its functions.



Fig. 28 - House II and III.

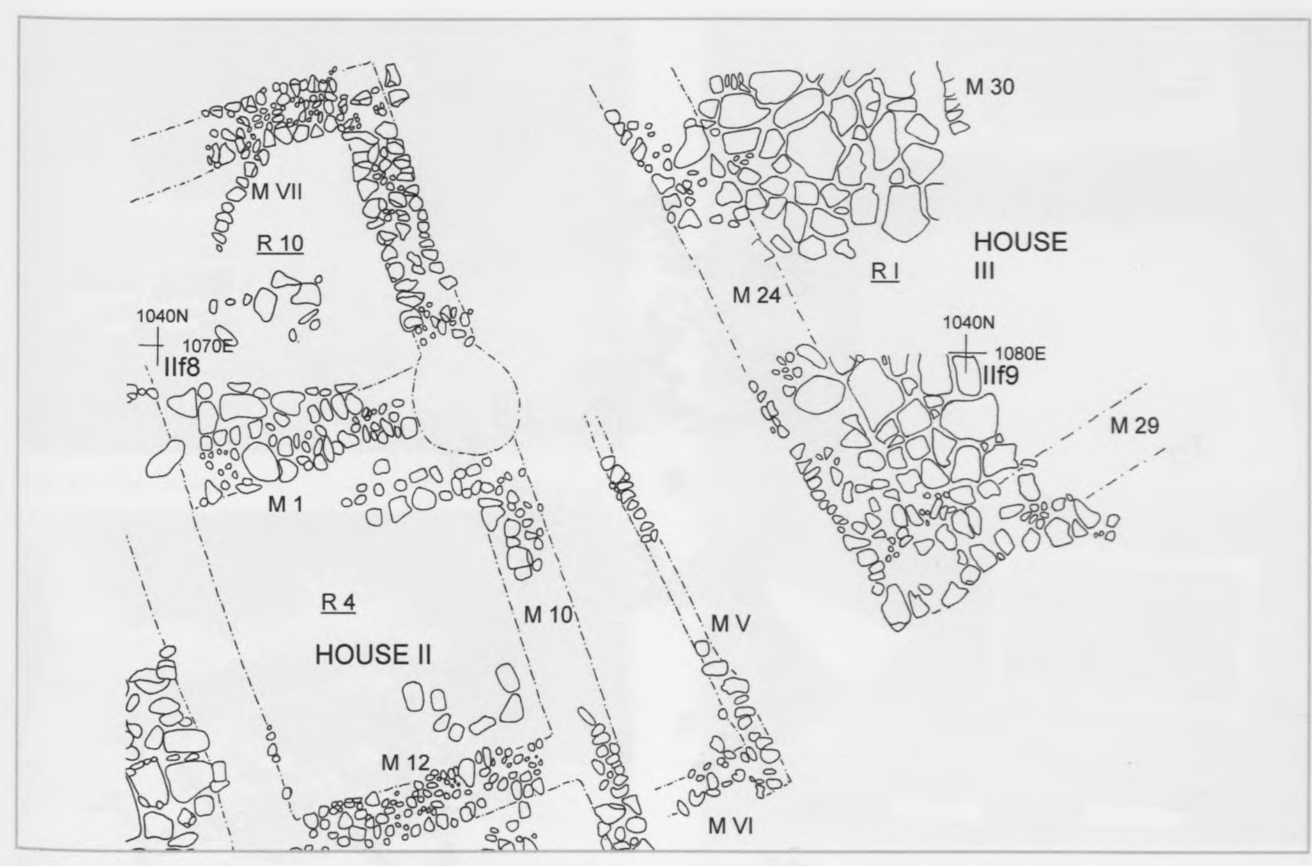


Fig. 29 - House III.

3. The Slope Area northwest of house II (area II d 5, II e 5-7)

Jens NIELING and Elisabeth WAGNER

3.1. The Post-roman settlement

In the 2002 season a deep sounding was excavated northwest of house II in area II e 6 **(Fig. 3)**. The sounding has revealed the complex stratigraphy of the "slope area".

The most recent archaeological stratum in this trench belongs to a settlement, which has not been dated precisely yet but might be post-roman. It was covered by the upper layer of the so-called "glacis", a layer of 10-20 cm large stones, which seals the whole tell. In area II e 6 the "glacis" seems to lie in roughly rectangular patches, which are orientated in a 45° angle towards the north. An explanation may be found in assuming floor substructures, which were eroded and robbed out of their framing stones.

Single (garden-) walls and a house, obviously a "winery" **(Fig. 30)**, were mostly destroyed by the construction of the "glacis". The "winery" consists of two "cisterns", surrounded by plaster. They are connected by a small channel with a plastered basin (in area II e 5) for squeezing the grapes **(Fig. 31)**.

A date might be concluded from the filling of the cisterns (mostly "glacis"-stones) and the relation of the garden-walls to the Roman house II. The sequence of the walls is as follows: The youngest wall M 11 cuts M 10 and runs over M 25. M 10 has the same level as M 22 but cuts it. M 10 cuts also M 25. M 22 runs presumably over the winery.

All of these walls must be younger than the 1.20 m thick layer of yellow-grey soil containing Roman debris like glass and some Eastern Sigillata.

South of the "winery" the wall M 11 is connected to wall M VIII running SE-NW. Together with wall M IV and M II they form a small room or courtyard (2.50 m x 3.50 m). A *tannur* **(Fig. 32)** was built here in the

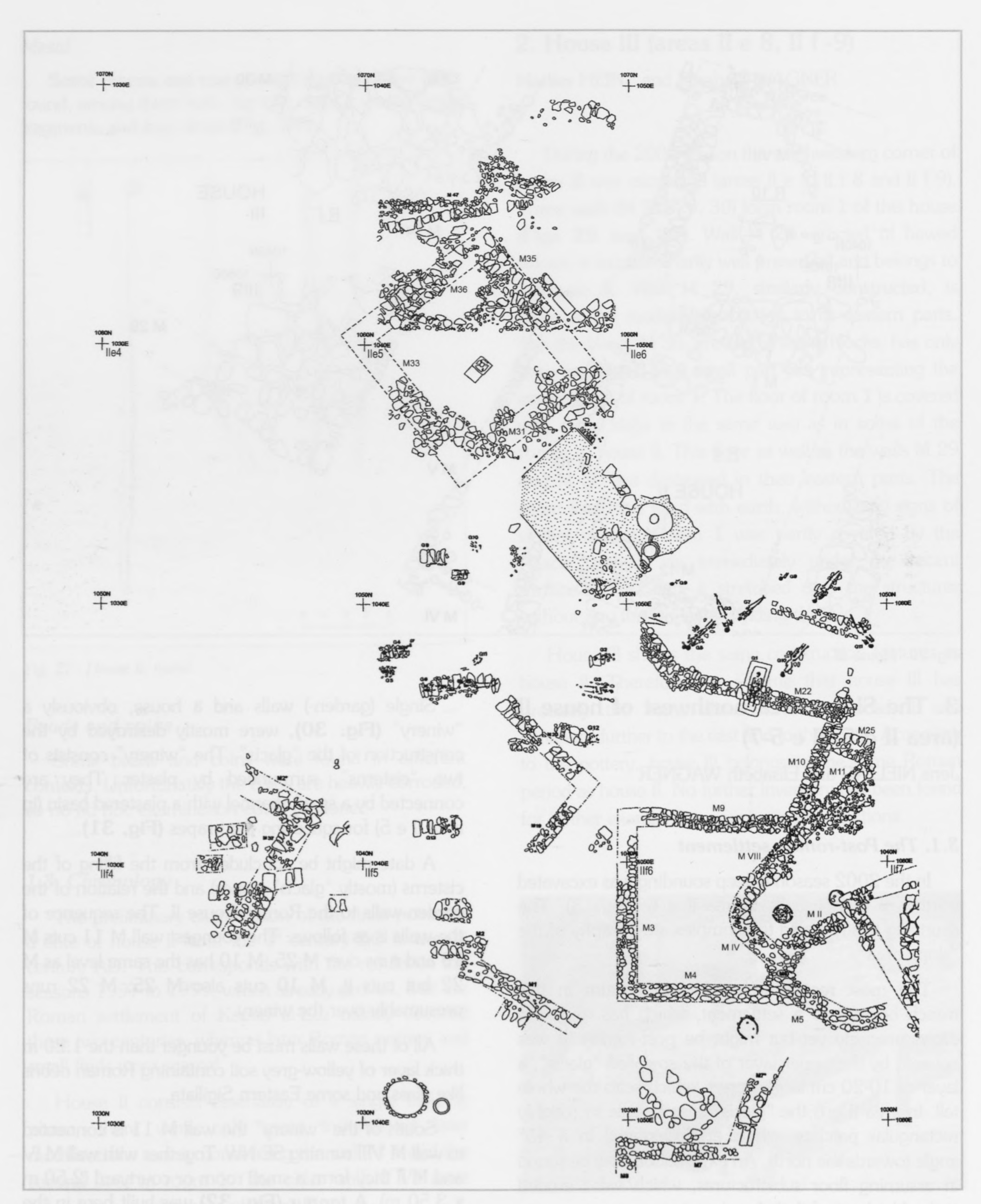


Fig. 30 - "Slope area" northwest of house II.



Fig. 31 - The "winery".



Fig. 32 - Tannur south of the "winery".

middle of the room/courtyard, its base was covered with pebble stones.

Northwest of the "winery", in areas II d 5/ II e 5, a room of about 25 m, built of walls M 31, 33, 35 and 36, forms the northern end of this building complex **(Fig. 30)**. Two square stone blocks (0.50 m x 0.50 m) of unknown function were found in the middle of the room **(Fig. 33)**. Both areas are of the same date as the "winery".

3.2. The cemetery in areas II e 6-7

In area II e 6 eleven graves were found **(Fig. 34)**. The stratigraphic positions as well as the orientation of the graves and the grave forms suggest that they derive from at least two different periods. Due to the lack of grave goods we are unable to give an exact dating for most of the burials.



Fig. 33 - Two stones in the room of area II e 5.

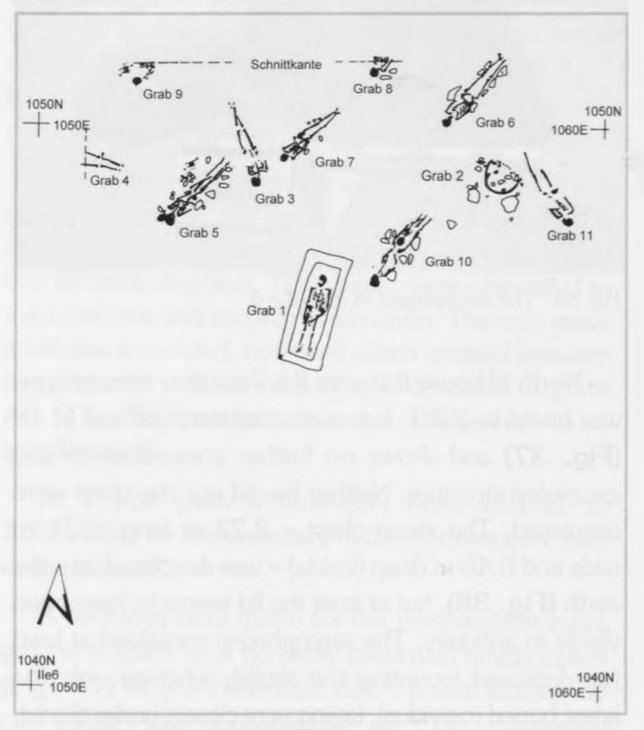


Fig. 34 - The burials in area II e 6.

For the present the younger horizon of burials (graves 1, 2 and 4) is considered to be of Roman date. Among them is a north-south orientated sarcophagus **(Figs 35 and 36)** which is made of undecorated limestone, similar to the one in the adjacent area II e 7. Since the lid was tightly closed there was only little earth inside. The coffin contained the intact skeleton of an adult, having a Roman coin from the first century AD in the mouth. The deceased was wearing shoes from which lots of iron nails were still *in situ*.

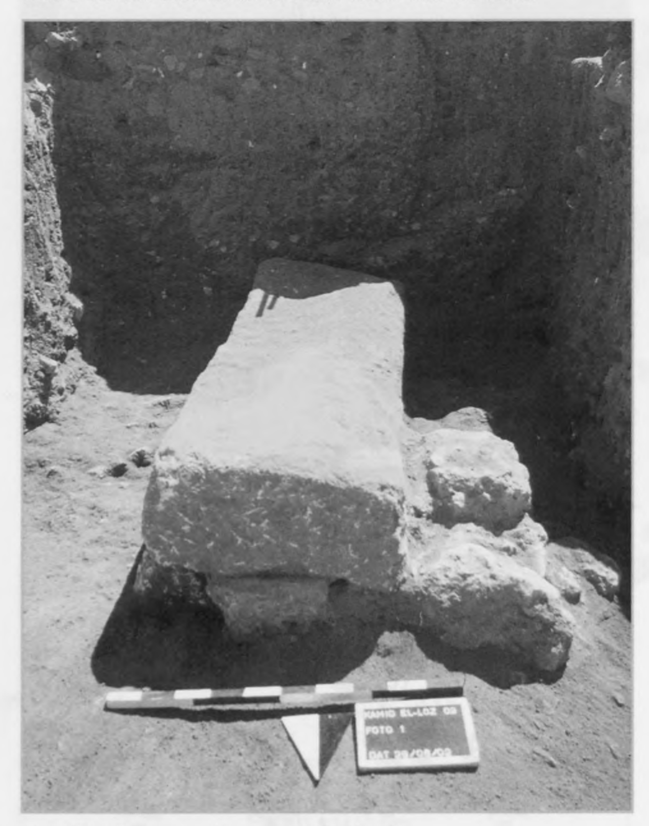


Fig. 35 - The sarcophagus in area II e 6.

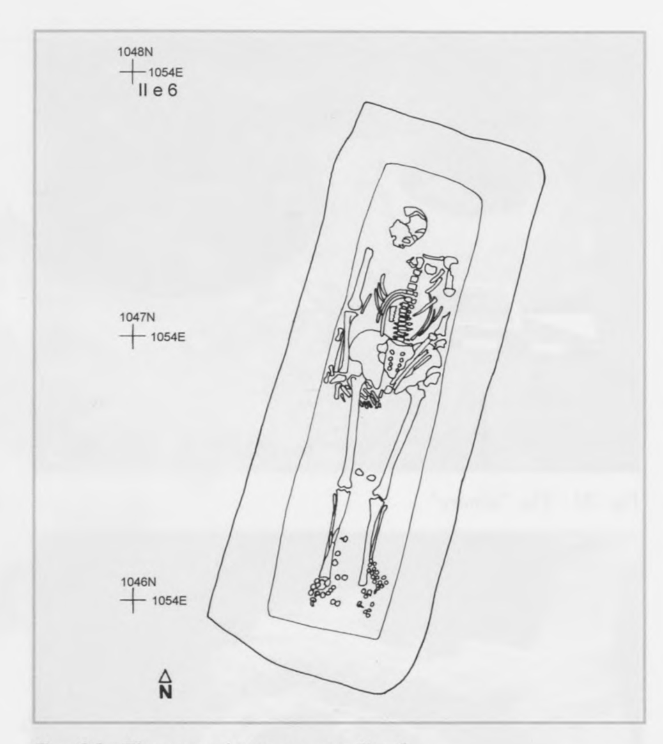


Fig. 36 - The sarcophagus in area II e 6.



Fig. 37 - The sarcophagi in area II e 7 (*) and II e 6 (**).

North of house II in area II e 7 another sarcophagus was found in 2001. It was situated north of wall M 18 **(Fig. 37)** and shows no further connection to any excavated structure. Neither the lid nor the chest were decorated. The stone chest – 2.22 m long, 0.71 m wide and 0.46 m deep (inside) – was deepened into the earth **(Fig. 38)**, but at least the lid seems to have been visible in antiquity. The sarcophagus contained at least ten deceased (counting the skulls), whereas only the latest buried individual, laying very closely under the lid, was still preserved in its anatomical bond **(Fig. 39)**.



Fig. 38 - The sarcophagus in area II e 7.

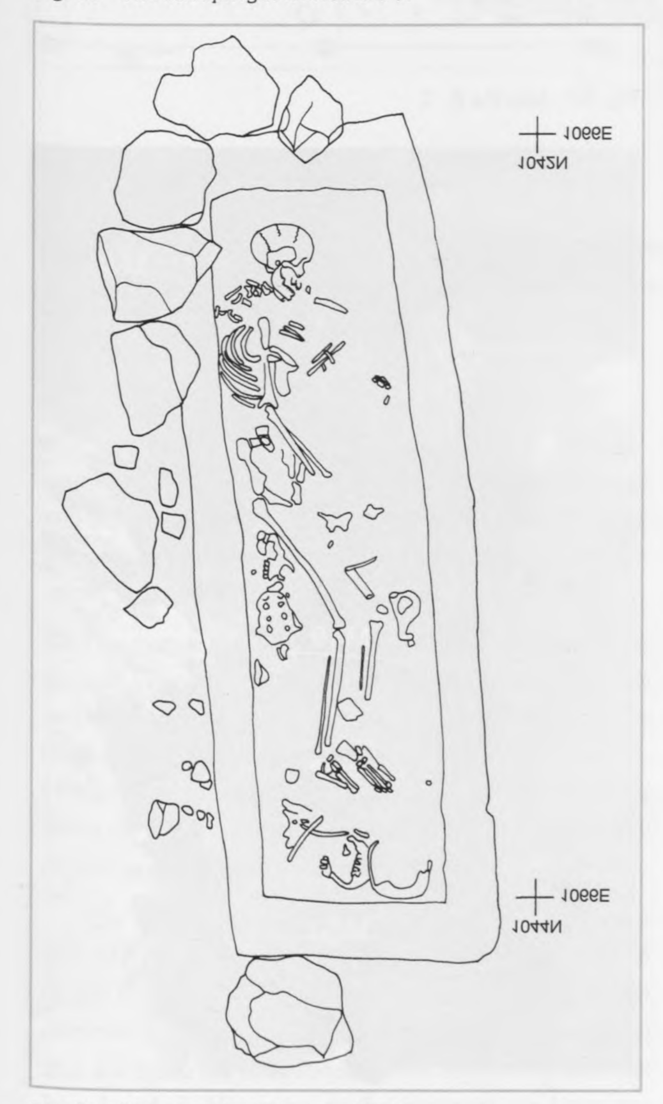


Fig. 39 - The sarcophagus in area II e 7.

The dead was equipped with a coin, a golden earring and a bronze bracelet. The whole context indicates an antique robbery of the grave, most probably even at a time, when the body was not entirely decomposed. Most of the earlier buried individuals had been put aside to the southern part of the chest, when a new body was buried. Moreover, parts of the skeletons of the former buried dead have been removed from the sarcophagus, as the bone analysis has pointed out.

Except for the youngest burial no further grave goods could be attested.

The older horizon of burials (graves 5-10) in area II e 6 **(Fig. 34)** is presumably corresponding with the Persian cemetery uncovered throughout the Hachmann's excavations[5], where extended burials in pits with irregularly stone enclosures like in II e 6 were also common. In graves 5-10 the deceased lay with their heads in the southwest and their legs towards the northeast. Indeed, it is striking that the majority of the graves of the "northwestern" cemetery investigated by R. Hachmann were orientated with the heads towards the southeast[6]. The inhumations in area II e 6 were approximately arranged in rows. It requires further investigations to prove whether the "northwestern" cemetery was associated with the "northeastern" burial ground or not. A further grave **(Fig. 40)** in area II e 7 (underneath the Roman wall M 28) was probably also part of this older horizon of graves in area II e 6.

Two more inhumation graves (area II e 6, no. 3 and no. 11, **Fig. 34**) are probably also belonging to this older horizon of graves although they were orientated in a different direction. Their heads were orientated to the south, the feet roughly to the north. The only grave good was a rounded, hollowed object situated between the thighs of a presumably female deceased in grave no. 11. This artefact can be interpreted as a spindle-whorl[7].

R. Poppa gives a time-span from 450/40 to 370/60 BC for the cemetery in the northwestern part of the mound[8].

A *terminus ante quem* for our northeastern burial ground is given by a perfectly preserved amphoriskos **(Fig. 41)** of late Hellenistic date[9]. It was located 30 cm above the double-grave no. 10, containing probably a woman with her child.



Fig. 40 - The grave in area II e 7.

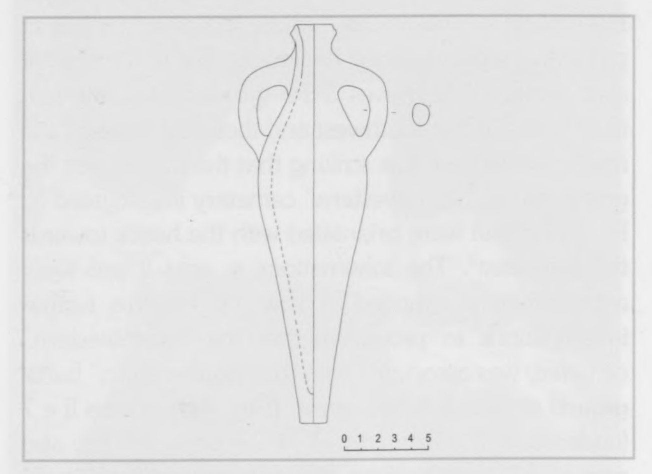


Fig. 41 - Amphoriskos (Kf 24).

3.3. The Iron Age settlement remains

In area II e 6 the evidence for an Iron Age occupation is proved by walls M 45, M 46, M 49 and M 50 **(Figs 42 and 43)**. The structures preserved so far do not yet represent a coherent plan. The stratigraphic sequence of the walls is as follows:

- M 45 runs over M 49 **(Fig. 44)**.
- M 46 and M 49 build a corner. M 49 cuts M 50 **(Figs 42 and 43)**.
- M 50 is the oldest feature reached in 2002.

Associated with the "youngest" wall (M 45) was a tannur and a globular jar *in situ*. The superstructure of the wall M 45 was mainly built of mud-bricks on a two-layered stone foundation. Stone-slabs in the third course of the wall may have served as "orthostates" to

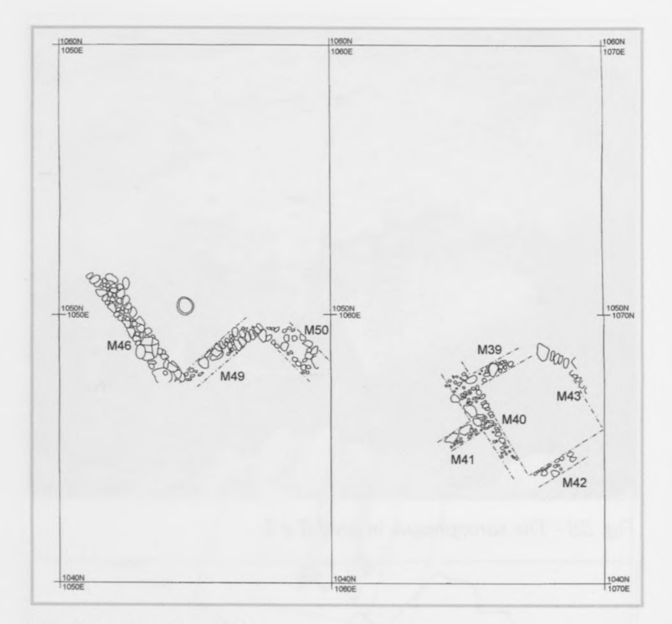


Fig. 42 - Area II e 6 - 7.

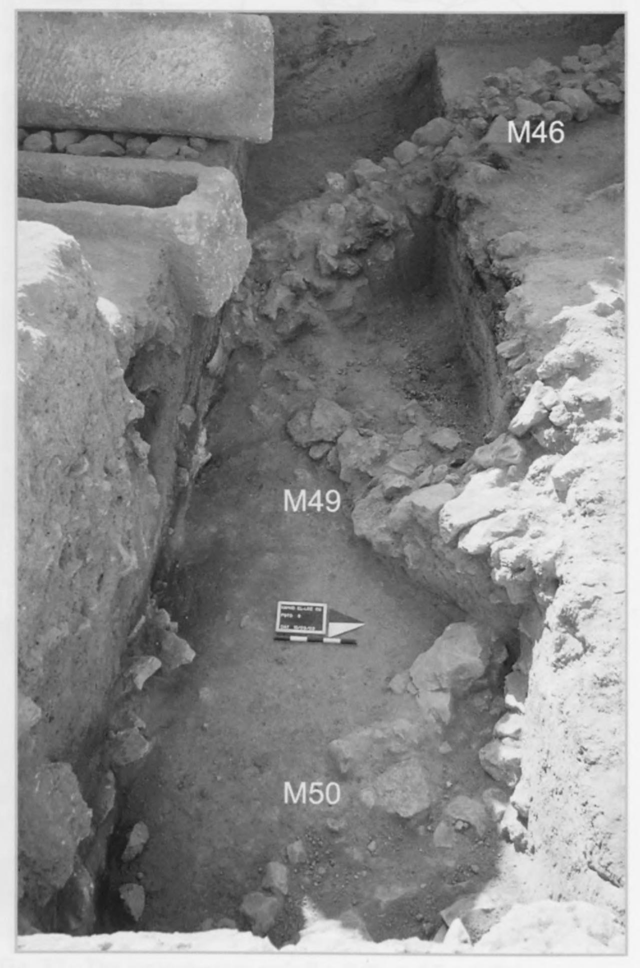


Fig. 43 - Area II e 6.

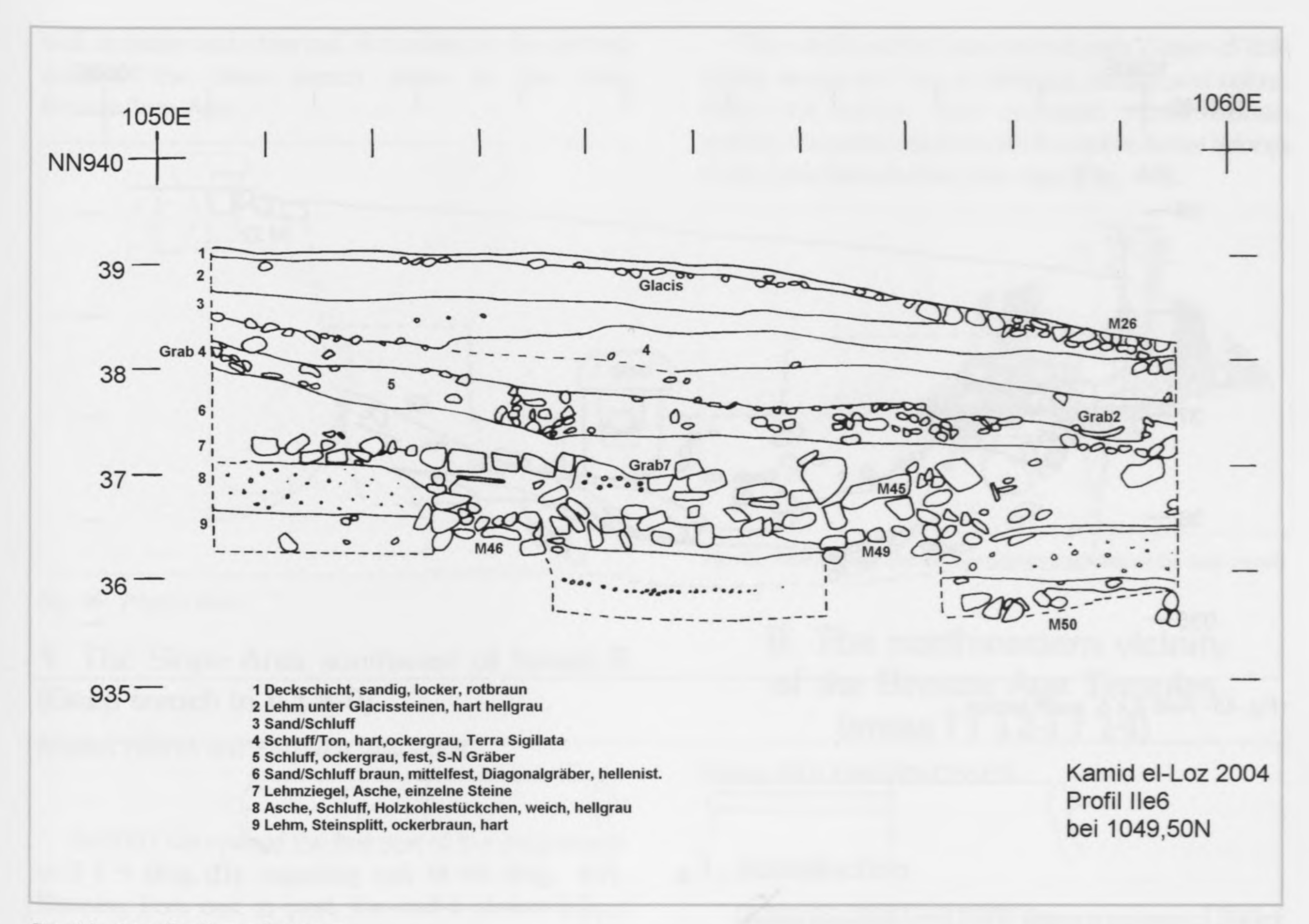


Fig. 44 - Area II e 6, north section.

protect the mud-bricks. Small fragments of wall-plaster and charcoal-spots in the destruction-debris give information of a wattle-and-daub construction of the upper storey of the house.

The pottery of the lower deposits of the Iron Age context in area II e 6 **(Pl. 1: a - e)** finds close parallels in Beth-Shan, level VI, which is of Iron IA date. The excavations in Kamid el-Loz, conducted by R. Hachmann, brought to light altogether eight building levels of the Iron Age I period. The pottery is very similar to those from the lower deposits of area II e 6[10].

The pottery assemblages from the upper deposits in II e 6 **(Pl. 1: f - h)** are comparable with the material of the Iron IIB level IV of Beth Shan[11]. This result is in contrast with the older excavations which have shown that the Iron Age occupation of the site ended with the Iron I period. However, at the moment we have too little evidence to speculate whether the site was occupied during the Iron Age II period or not.

In the adjacent area II e 7 at almost the same stratigraphic level like the oldest feature M 50 several stone walls belonging to the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age were discovered. The walls M 39, 40, 42 and 43 are forming a small room and belong together with M 41 presumably to one superstructure **(Fig. 42)**. In this layer a pilgrim flask **(Fig. 46)** and other pottery fragments indicate a Late Bronze/Iron Age transitional date. Concerning the functions of this context, no information can be given at this state of the excavation.

A further small deep trench was opened in this area to explore the stratigraphy and chronology. The section shows five main layers. The first (youngest) layer mostly contains earth with little mud brick inclusions, the following two consist of clay (red, grey, brown), the last two layers (the deepest so far) are destruction layers including mud brick fragments as

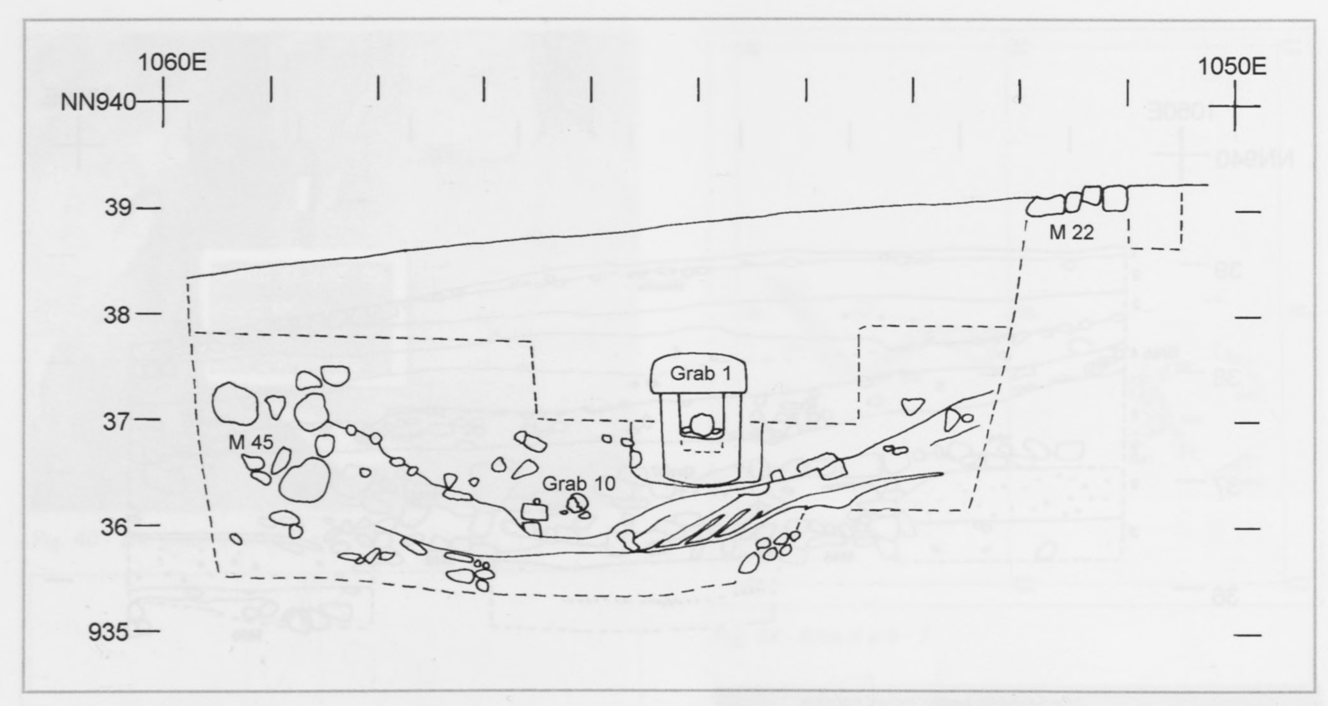


Fig. 45 - Area II e 6, south section.

Pl. 1 - Iron Age pottery of area II e 6. Scale 1: 3.

well as ashes and charcoal. According to the pottery analysis the deep trench dates to the Late Bronze/Iron Age.

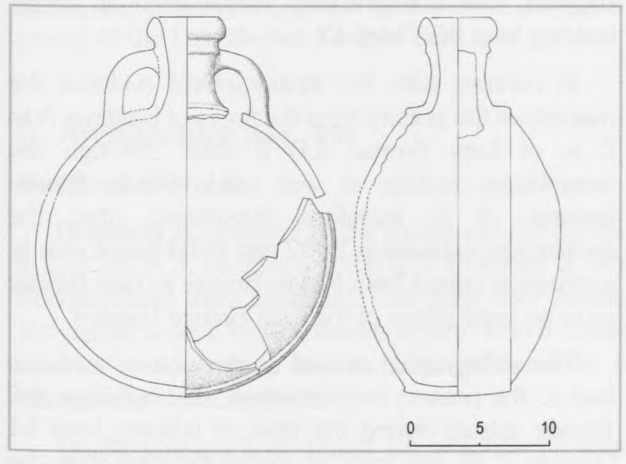


Fig. 46 - Pilgrim flask.

4. The Slope Area southwest of house II (Deep trench in II f 8-9)

Marlies HEINZ and Elisabeth WAGNER

In 2001 we opened the first part of the deep trench in II f 9 **(Fig. 3)**, exposing wall M 44 **(Fig. 47)**. Running from east to west, the wall is almost 2.5 m wide. In its southwestern part M 44 cuts a brick wall (FS 165), which was based on a stone wall. In its southeastern part wall M 44 cuts another stone structure (FS 171), which could not yet be further examined.



Fig. 47 - Deep trench with wall M44.

The whole section was covered with a layer of little rubble stones and clay of different density and colour. While the surface layer contained mostly Roman pottery, the pottery underneath the rubble stones belongs to the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age **(Fig. 48)**.

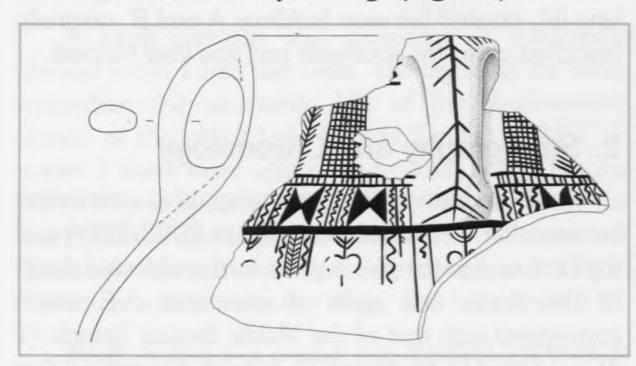


Fig. 48 - Painted Late Bronze Age pottery fragment of the deep trench.

II. The northwestern vicinity of the Bronze Age Temples (areas I f 12-I f 14)

Sabina KULEMANN-OSSEN

1. Introduction

During the 2002 and 2004 seasons an area of 300m² was investigated, which is located on the northwestern part of the mound (I f 12, I f 13 and I f 14) **(Fig. 3)**. The excavation has been carried out by Lisa Kirsch.

The investigations aim at establishing a stratigraphic sequence from the Middle Bronze to the Late Bronze period with a main focus on the Middle Bronze and the transition to the Late Bronze Age. Up to now there are only a few sites in the Beka'a, which brought to light reliable information concerning the stratigraphical and chronological sequence of these periods[12]. Another aspect on which the research in this operation focusses is to gain a better understanding of the functional character of the immediate northwestern vicinity of the Late Bronze and the Middle Bronze Temples, excavated by the University of Saarbrücken under direction of R. Hachmann. So far, the older excavations dealed with selected points of the temple adjacency only[13].

The new excavations in the temple area brought to light structures, which could be divided into at least four

architectural units (buildings A, B, C and D) **(Fig. 49)**. A small portion of a fifth building (E, walls M 20, 21) was recovered in the northeast of the investigated area. Between buildings A/B and C-E a lane ("street" 11) ran from the northeast towards the southwest. A further lane (6), situated between buildings A and B, originally branched off to the southeast and was later blocked.

2. Stratigraphy and Chronology

A first indication for the stratigraphic connection between the architecture exposed in 2002/2004 and the Bronze Age temples is given by the observed depth of the floors and walls of structures A-E which correspond with that of the Middle Bronze Temple (T 4), excavated by M. Metzger[14]. Indeed, it is striking that especially buildings A and B in orientation as well as in construction and functional character resemble the southwestern annex of the oldest Late Bronze Temple T 3d (building level 13 c)[15]. But, as mentioned by M. Metzger, a comparable annex also existed in the Middle Bronze building level 14 (Temple T 4)[16].

Taking into consideration that at least buildings A and B might be founded at a lower level than the nearby temple[17], the stratigraphical evidence nevertheless suggests, that our structures derive from an earlier building level than level 13 c.

In contrast with the stratigraphical evidence the majority of the pottery from the floors of buildings A to E is of Late Bronze (LB I) date, although the assemblages include as well some Middle Bronze features. It is therefore hypothized, that the architecture exposed in 2002 and 2004 might date to a transition period from Middle Bronze to Late Bronze or to an early phase of the Late Bronze I period.

The stratigraphic as well as the pottery evidence lead to the present reconstruction, that buildings A-E already existed during the time of building level 14 (Temple T 4), but were of longer duration than the adjacent temple, probably due to the fact that they survived its destruction. The ruins of the Middle Bronze sanctuary (T 4) were filled in for the construction of the new (LB) sanctuary T 3d[18]. In buildings A and B, which showed no signs of destruction, levelling activities are

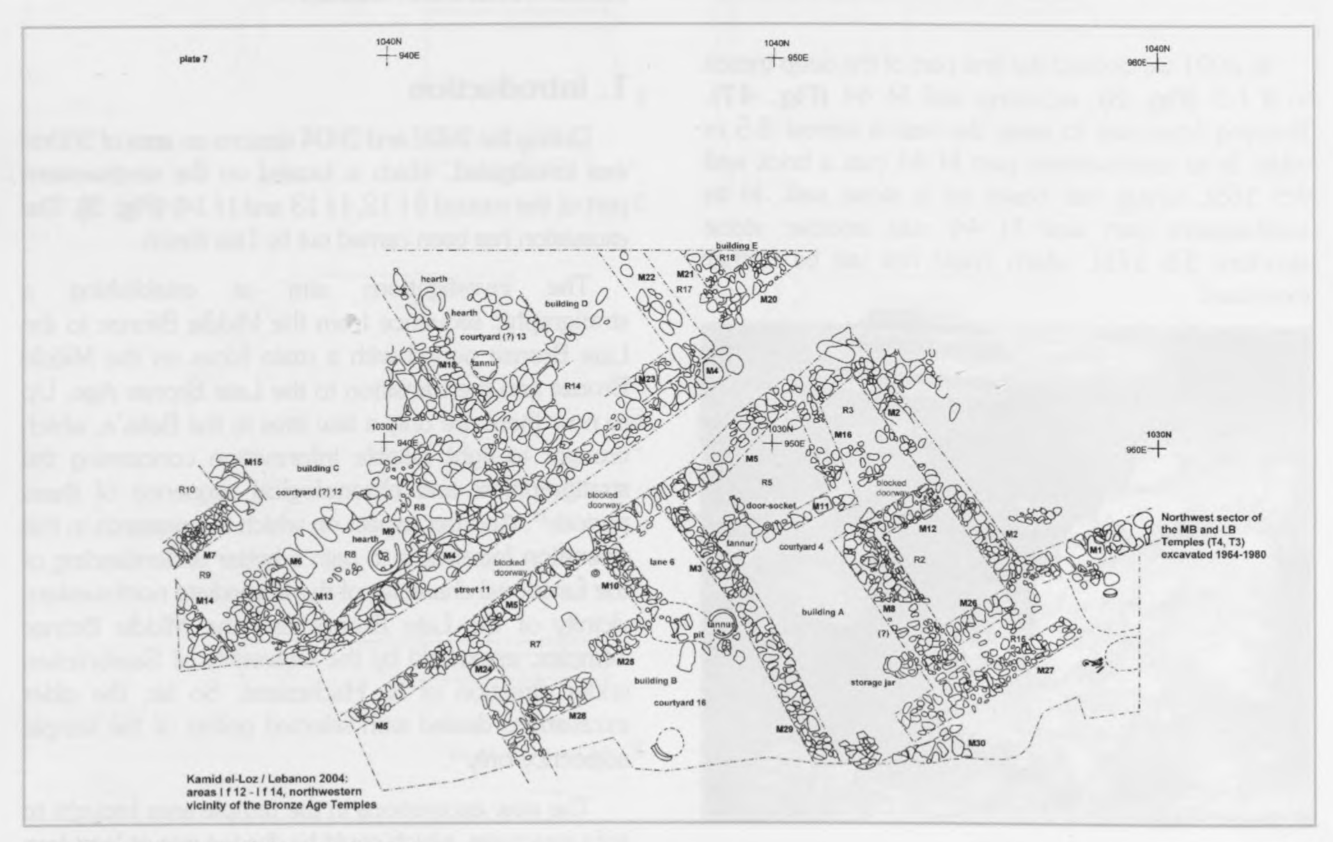


Fig. 49 - Architecture of the «temple area».

also attested. It is suggested, that our structures lay adjacent to the outer northwestern corner of the Middle Bronze Temple and remained in use at least during the construction phase (and maybe the initial phase) of the Late Bronze Temple T 3d.

3. Architecture (Fig. 49)

Buildings A and B

Building A consisted of the rooms and courtyards R 2/R 15, R 3, courtyard 4 and R 5. In **room 2** two trodden floors were identified. The older floor (phase 1b) yielded several broken vessels *in situ*. Room 2 was entered by a doorway in the northeast[19] and by a second one in the southeast[20].

On the younger floor (phase 1a), which lay directly above the older one, small stones with a flat top were set against walls M 8 and M 12. Beside wall M 2 a large block of a polished stone of unknown function came to light. Nothing else of significance was found on the floor. In the same phase (1a) a partition wall (M 26) was inserted in the southern part of room 2, dividing it into two units (room 2/**chamber 15**). The chamber did not communicate directly with room 2, since no doorway was located in wall M 26.

Room 3 was entered from courtyard 4. In the southern part of the room an irregular stone structure was associated with the phase 1b floor. On the younger floor (1a) no permanent installations were found.

Abutting room 3 on the west was **room 5** in phase 1b which was entered from the south as indicated by a doorway and a door-socket. Room 5 was abandoned in phase 1a[21]. In this phase a *tannur* was located in the southwestern corner of the former room 5, now related to **courtyard 4**. The courtyard was entered by a doorway from the west. In phase 1a a storage jar was set into the floor of the southeastern corner. In the southern and the western part of the courtyard a massive layer of clay covered the floor of phase 1a[22]. It seems possible that this filling in of the courtyard was associated with the reconstruction activities in the nearby temple and its southwestern annex.

Building B was separated in the east by a passage (lane 6) from building A. Only **room 7** was excavated. It was surrounded in the west and the southwest by the L-shaped walls M 24/M 28 and in the east and the southeast by the mirror-inverted L-walls M 10/M 25. The northern outer wall (M 5) was the extension of the northern wall associated with rooms 3 and 5 of building A.

A small partition wall consisting of mud-bricks divided room 7 into two units. The layout of the room resembles the structures J/K of the southwestern annex of the oldest Late Bronze Temple T 3d[23]. In room 7 there were again two trodden floors. On the floor of phase 1a a cooking pot was found in the northeastern corner (walls M 5/M 10). The room was accessible from an outdoor area **(courtyard 16)** in the south and, at an earlier stage, also from street 11[24].

South to lane 6 a tannur was installed opposite to the entrance of courtyard 4, apparently belonging to a later phase than floor level 1a. A pit near the outer southeast corner of room 7 cut the *tannur* and the walls M 10/M 25. The level from which the pit was dug did not survive. In building B the massive clay layer which was mainly observed in building A, was only attested over a small part of courtyard 16.

Wall M 1

The massive character of wall M 1 which was situated east of the southern part of room 2/chamber 15, may indicate monumental architecture. The alignment of the wall corresponds with the northern outer wall of the sanctuary T 3d, but the stratigraphic position suggests that the wall must have been constructed a considerable time before Temple T 3d existed. Since the northern outer wall of its predecessor T 4 was farther to the north[25], the function of wall M 1 remains unclear at the moment. However, the context of the wall was not untouched.

Street 11

Adjacent to the north of buildings A and B a street (11) ran from the northeast towards the southwest. The deliberate fill of the street[26] contained a large quantity of painted sherds and animal bones as well as many metal objects. Judging by the valuable objects, the street fill rather derived from a major building, probably from the nearby temple, than from a domestic context. The street was obviously filled in sometime before the adjacent buildings A and B were deserted. If we are right in our attribution that the fill derived from the temple, it is to be related to the

destruction of the Middle Bronze Temple T 4. Indeed, the pottery evidence is somewhat in contrary with this interpretation, since the assemblages contain material which is more similar to that of the Late Bronze Temple T 3. But, due to the fact that our structures are related to the transition from the Middle Bronze to the Late Bronze period, a rather gradual stylistic development of the pottery than an abrupt change should be taken into consideration.

Buildings C, D and E

To the north of street 11 ("buildings" C-E) the surviving walls do not present a coherent pattern. Of **"building" C** only the southern part was excavated, consisting of three rooms. The floor of the northern and the eastern part of **room 8** was plastered with stones in phase 1b. From the same phase derives a horseshoe-shaped hearth which was situated in the western part of the room. Moreover, a partition wall (M 9) divided room 8 into two units in this phase. In phase 1a the wall was no longer preserved.

Room 8 was accessible from the north, where **courtyard/room** (?) **12** abutted. To the west of courtyard 12 **room 9** was situated. Between walls M 13 and M 14 a pit which was covered with stones was dug from the phase 1a floor. It had a diameter of 0.80 m and was plastered with stones on the interior. The purpose of the pit is unknown, possibly it served as storage facility. Similar pits were recovered in the rooms of the southwestern annex of the Late Bronze Temples (T 3d/T 3c)[27].

Adjacent to the east of building C two rooms/courtyards (?) of **building D** were situated. Like room 8 of building C **room 14** was L-shaped and its floor (phase 1b) was partly plastered with stones. On the phase 1b floor of **courtyard** (?) **13** a tannur and two horseshoe-shaped hearths were installed.

Only a small portion of **"building" E** was excavated, separated from building C by a passage, for the present designated as **"room" 17**. Two walls (M 20, 21) were partly uncovered, representing the southwestern corner of **"room" 18**.

Although little was found on the floors of buildings A-D to indicate a specific function, the layout of the rooms as well as the installations give the impression of domestic activities like food preparation or storaging. Since a similar annex existed in the southwest of the nearby Temple (T 4/T 3), it can be assumed that at least buildings A and B were also associated with activities that took place in the temple. The lack of material on the floors suggests that buildings A-D were abandoned without violence.

4. Pottery (Pls 2 and 3)

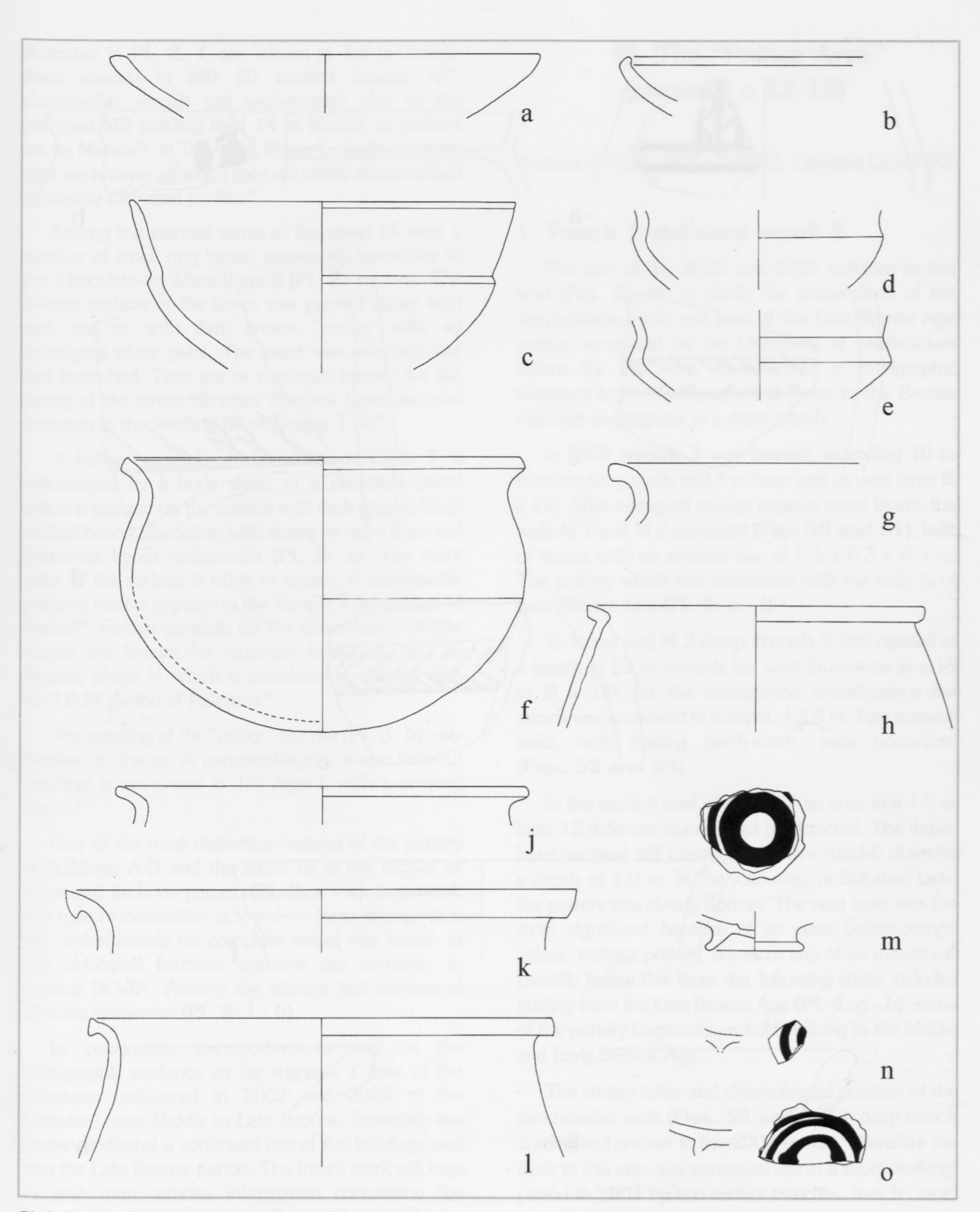
The preliminary analysis of the pottery shows no remarkable typological differences between the ceramics of buildings A-D and the fill of street 11. An exception are painted wares which occur in the street fill in a higher percentage than in the adjacent buildings. As mentioned above, the debris of the street fill may be rather ascribed to a major building of the site than to common living quarters. On that account it seems appropriate that the filling in contained a great amount of more "luxury" wares.

On the whole, the assemblages from the street fill include all pottery types that were found in buildings A-D. Beyond it, the two phases (1a and 1b) of buildings A-D show no distinctive typological change of the ceramics.

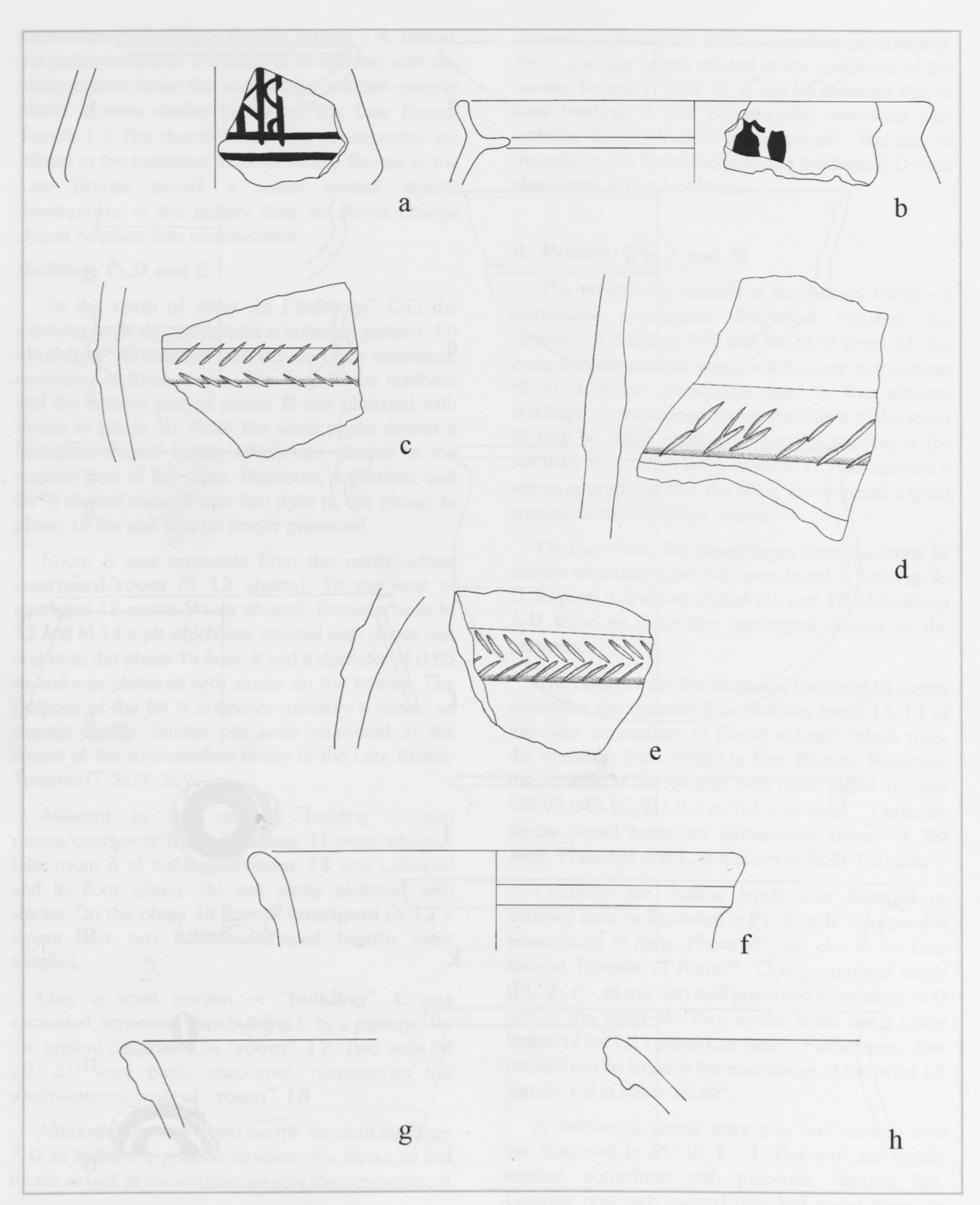
The pottery from the floors and the street fill closely resembles the material from building levels 14/13 of the older excavations in Kamid el-Loz[28], which mark the transition from Middle to Late Bronze. Moreover, the material is comparable with those found in levels VIII-VII (MB IIC/III-LB I) in Tell el-Ghassil[29]. Generally similar vessel types are furthermore known at Tell Arqa, Phases M and L, which are of MBII/LB I date[30].

Common are shallow bowls with flattened or inturned rims, as illustrated in **Pl. 2: a-b**. Comparable bowls occur in Arqa, Phase M[31], but also in the Late Bronze Temples of Kamid[32]. Open, carinated bowls **(Pl. 2: c - e)** are also well-presented in buildings A-D and in the street fill. Very similar bowls are a typical feature of the LB I phase L at Arqa[33]. Furthermore, close parallels can be found in the assemblages of the oldest LB Temple T 3 in Kamid el-Loz[34].

A number of simple ware pots and cooking pots are illustrated in **Pl. 2: f - l**. The rims are usually everted, sometimes with triangular, hanging lips. Globular pots with everted rims and round bases, as



Pl. 2 - Pottery of the «temple area». Scale 1: 3.



Pl. 3 - Pottery of the «temple area». Scale 1: 3.

illustrated in **Pl. 2: f**, are known at Tell el-Ghassil, there already in MB IIB context (niveau X)[35]. Comparable vessels are well-attested also in the youngest MB building level 14 at Kamid, as pointed out by Marfoe[36]. In Tell Arqa, Phase L, similar cooking pots are known, although they are rather characterized by slightly carinated profiles[37].

Among the painted wares of the street fill were a number of small ring bases, apparently belonging to the Chocolate-on-White-Ware II **(Pl. 2: m - o)**. The interior surface of the bases was painted either with dark red or with dark brown "circles" with an underlying white paint. The paint was relatively thin and burnished. They are of particular interest for the dating of the street fill, since identical bases are also common in the levelling fill of Temple T 3d[38].

A further example of Chocolate-on-White II is represented by a body sherd of a carinated vessel which is painted on the outside with dark grey to black vertical bands alternating with zigzag or wavy lines and horizontal bands underneath **(Pl. 3: a)**. The paint color of the surface is white to cream. A comparable painting motive appears in the Temple T 3d context of Kamid[39]. Further parallels for the Chocolate-on-White sherds are known for example from Tell Abu al-Kharaz, phase V, which is correlated by Fischer with the LB IA period of Palestine[40].

The painting of the "antler"-like rim **(Pl. 3: b)** only survived in traces. A comparable rim shape (without painting) is associated in Tell Arqa L with a cooking vessel.[41]

One of the most distinctive features of the pottery of buildings A-D and the street fill is the incised or impressed fishbone pattern **(Pl. 3: c - e)**. In general, this type of decoration is found on large storage jars, but, unfortunately no complete vessel was found. In Tell el-Ghassil fishbone patterns are common to niveaus IX-VII[42]. Among the storage jars corrugated rims are numerous **(Pl. 3: f - h)**.

In conclusion, the pottery as well as the stratigraphic evidence so far suggests a date of the structures uncovered in 2002 and 2004 at the boundary from Middle to Late Bronze. Especially the pottery indicates a continued use of the buildings well into the Late Bronze period. The future work will help to gain more precise information concerning the sequence from Middle to Late Bronze Kamid el-Loz.

III. The "Palace Area" (areas III a 12-15)

Andreas GROSS, Marlies HEINZ, Christian LESCHKE

1. Trench 1 and deep trench 2

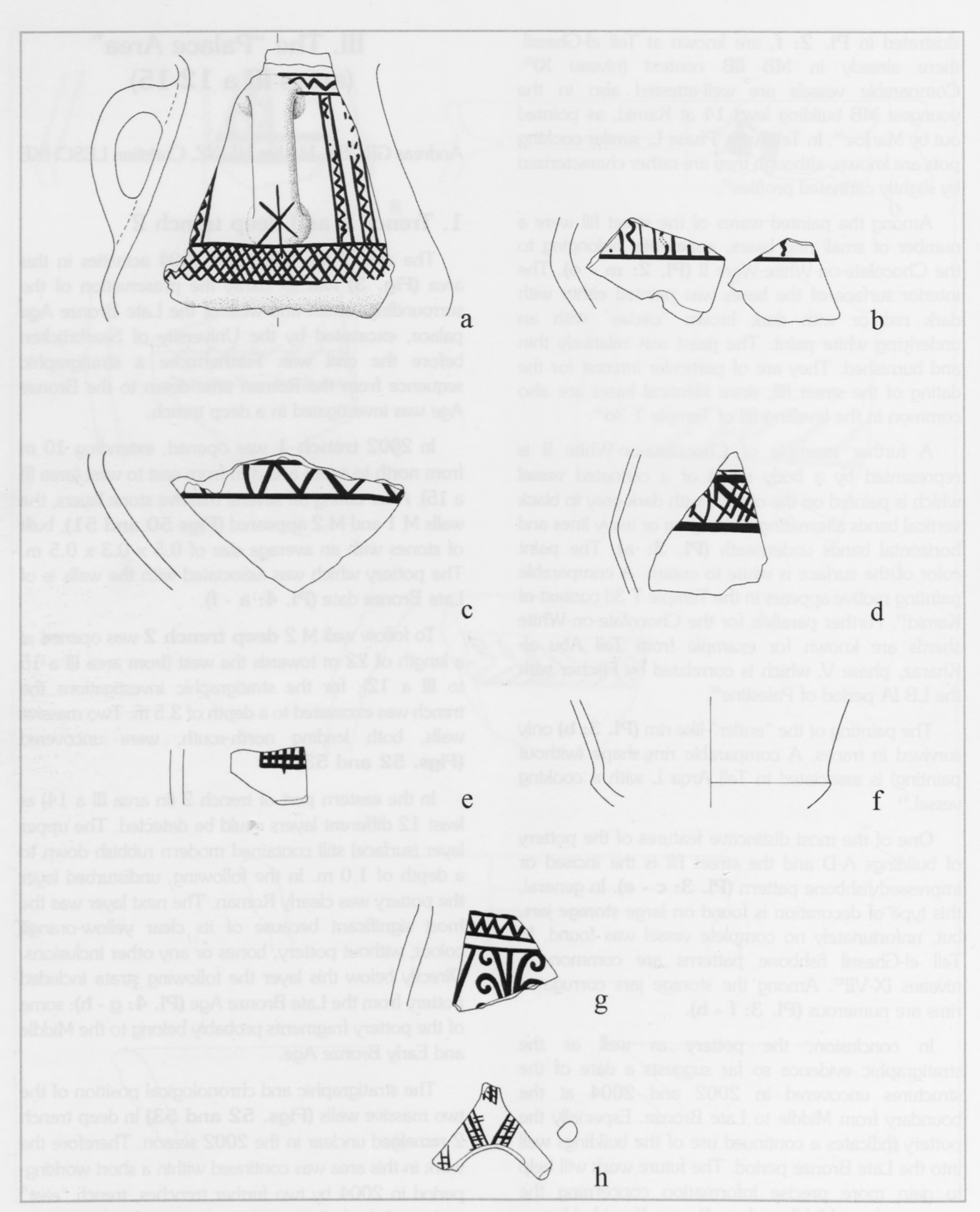
The aim of the 2002 and 2004 activities in this area **(Fig. 3)** was to clarify the preservation of the surroundings south and west of the Late Bronze Age palace, excavated by the University of Saarbrücken before the civil war. Furthermore a stratigraphic sequence from the Roman time down to the Bronze Age was investigated in a deep trench.

In 2002 **trench 1** was opened, extending 10 m from north to south and 3 m from east to west (area III a 15). After taking off several massive stone layers, the walls M 1 and M 2 appeared **(Figs 50 and 51)**, built of stones with an average size of 0.5 x 0.3 x 0.5 m. The pottery which was associated with the walls is of Late Bronze date **(Pl. 4: a - f)**.

To follow wall M 2 **deep trench 2** was opened at a length of 22 m towards the west (from area III a 15 to III a 12); for the stratigraphic investigations the trench was excavated to a depth of 3.5 m. Two massive walls, both leading north-south, were uncovered **(Figs. 52 and 53)**.

In the eastern part of trench 2 (in area III a 14) at least 12 different layers could be detected. The upper layer (surface) still contained modern rubbish down to a depth of 1.0 m. In the following, undisturbed layer the pottery was clearly Roman. The next layer was the most significant because of its clear yellow-orange colour, without pottery, bones or any other inclusions. Directly below this layer the following strata included pottery from the Late Bronze Age **(Pl. 4: g - h)**; some of the pottery fragments probably belong to the Middle and Early Bronze Age.

The stratigraphic and chronological position of the two massive walls **(Figs. 52 and 53)** in deep trench 2 remained unclear in the 2002 season. Therefore the work in this area was continued within a short working-period in 2004 by two further trenches, trench "east" and trench "west", north to deep trench 2 were opened.



Pl. 4 - Late Bronze Age pottery from trench 1 (M 1 and 2) and deep trench 2. Scale 1:3.

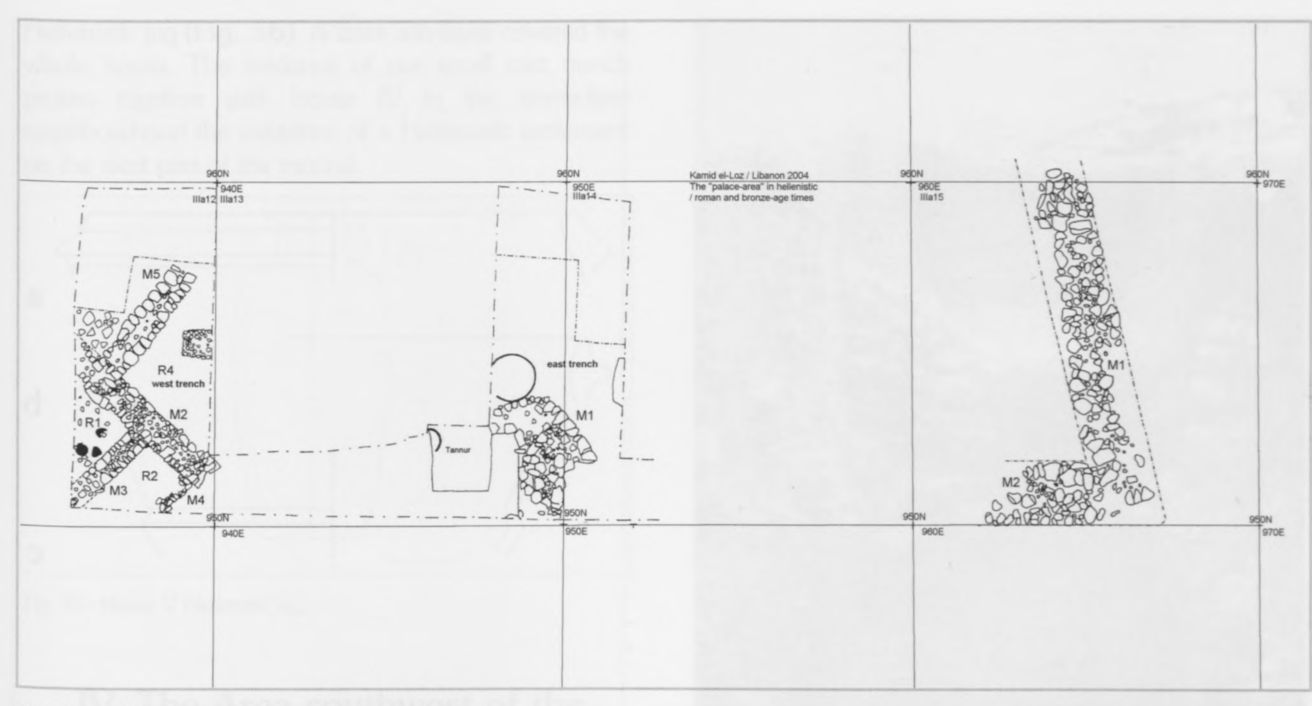


Fig. 50 - Palace Area, trenches of 2002 and 2004.

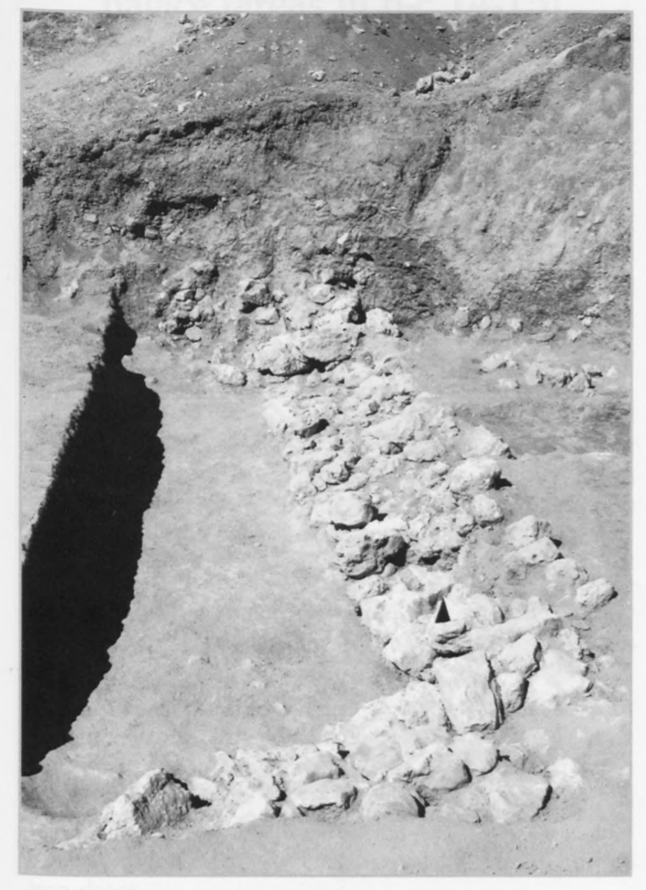


Fig. 51 - Trench 1, walls M 1 and 2.

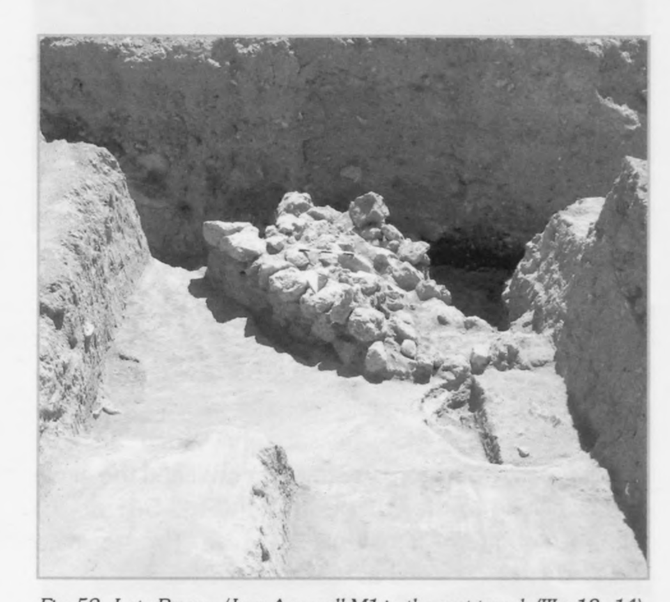


Fig. 52 - Late Bronze / Iron Age wall M1 in the east trench (III a 13 - 14).

2. The Late Bronze (?)-/Iron Age wall M 1 (east trench in area III a 13-14)

The massive stone wall M 1 **(Fig. 52)** in area III a 13-14, leading from the northwest towards the southeast, was built of unprocessed stones, with an average size of about 0.2 x 0.3 x 0.3 m. The wall is preserved up to a height of 1.50 m. The small dimensions of the east trench did not yet produce

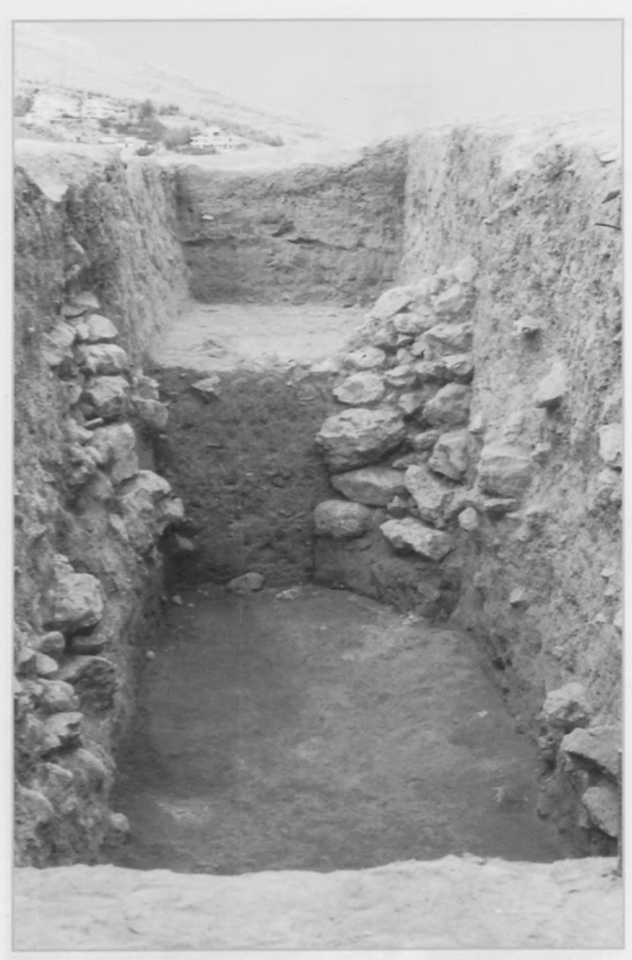


Fig. 53 - Hellenistic wall M2 in the deep trench in 2002 (III a 12).

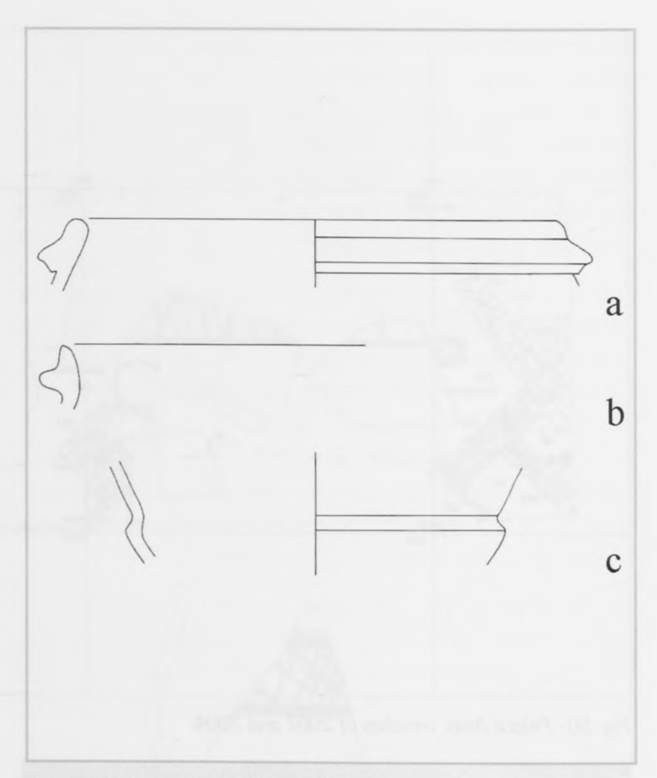


Fig. 54 - Pottery of wall M1 (III a 12 - 13).

further architectural structures belonging to this wall. The wall abutted a circle (diameter 1.40 m), which was formed by a thin line (4-5 cm) of white ash, obviously the burned rest of organic material, maybe a basket-work. According to the pottery found in the undisturbed, homogenous strata the wall and the circle rather belong to the Early Iron Age **(Fig. 54: a - b)** although pottery fragments of Late Bronze date **(Fig. 54: c)** occurred as well in this context.

3. The Hellenistic house V (west trench in area III a 12)

Wall M 2 **(Fig. 53)** in area III a 12, cut by the deep trench in 2002, was followed up in 2004 in its northwestern direction. Its preserved height is about 1.50 m, its width 0.9 m. It is part of a house which consists of four rooms so far **(Figs 50 and 55)**. Among a great amount of fragmented pottery room 1 yielded a storage vessel *in situ*, room 4 a complete

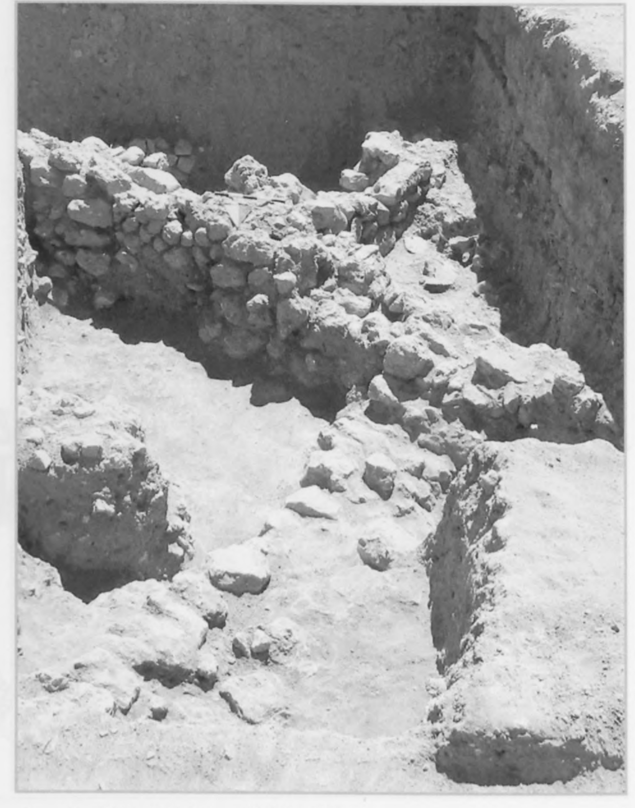


Fig. 55 - Hellenistic house V (III a 12).

Hellenistic jug **(Fig. 56)**. A thick ash-layer covered the whole house. The evidence of our small east trench proves together with house IV in the immediate neighbourhood the existence of a Hellenistic settlement on the west part of the mound.

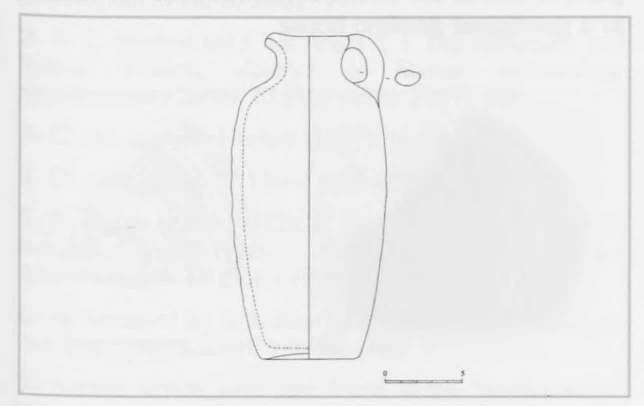


Fig. 56 - House V, Hellenstic jug.

IV. The Area southwest of the palace (areas III b-c 14-15)

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Area III b-c 14-15 **(Fig. 3)** exposed mainly two building layers – the "glacis" and the so-called house IV **(Figs 57 and 58)**, the first architectural structure discovered underneath the glacis.

In order to investigate the archaeological potential of the so far unexcavated area, we opened several trenches running in east-western and north-southern direction. The upper layer of earth, 20-30 cm thick, contained a mixture of clay, sand, small stones and modern rubble. This layer covered the "glacis" in the whole area, which moreover has been discovered on the "Kuppe" (hill top), the area in the immediate neighbourhood of the palace, and on the eastern slope.

Underneath the "glacis" in areas III b-c 14-15 **house IV** came to light. So far five rooms were partly uncovered. In room 1 and room 5 some stone slabs which were associated with the floor level in room 1 and room 5 may be interpreted as remains of a floor plaster. Room 1 contained a *tannur* as well as a square installation (basin?) **(Fig. 59)**, lined with stones. Fragments of several vessels were still preserved *in situ*. Furthermore a tannur was installed in room 3. Room 4 contained some fragments of iron-dross.

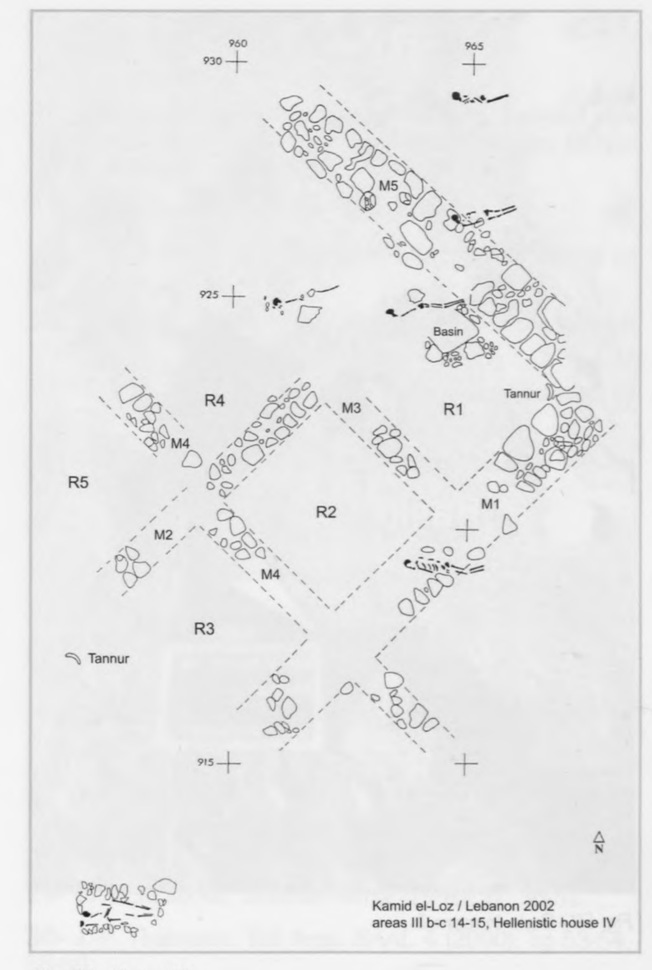


Fig. 57 - House IV.



Fig. 58 - House IV.

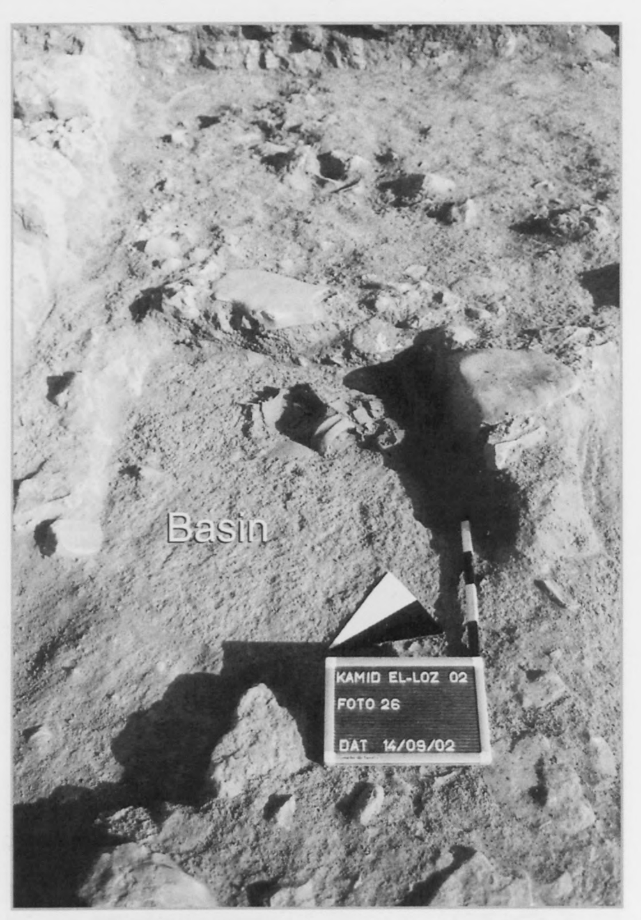


Fig. 59 - Basin in room 1.

Stratigraphy and Chronology

According to the pottery house IV must be dated to the Hellenistic period. Among the pottery "luxury" wares and oil-lamps **(Fig. 60)** are common which point as well as the careful construction of the building to a prestigious dwelling house.

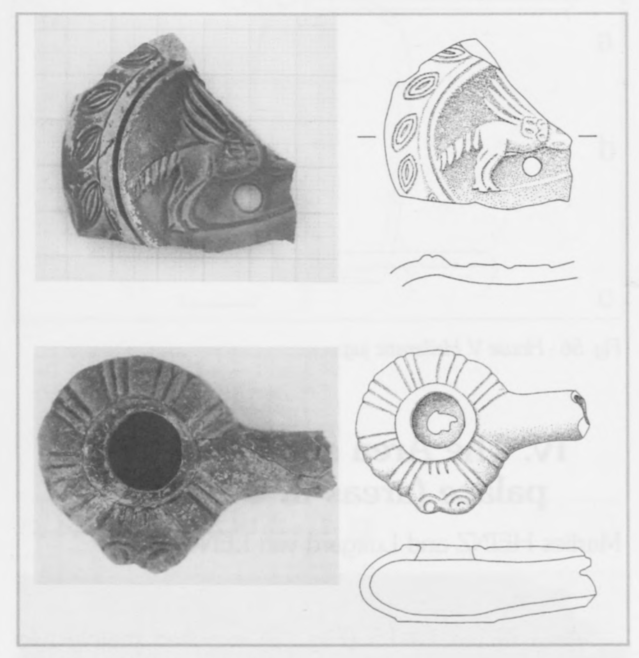


Fig. 60 - Late Hellenistic oil lamps.

Notes

1- See house I: M. Heinz *et al.*, Kamid el-Loz in the Beqa'a plain / Lebanon. Continuity and Change in the Settlement of a Region, *BAAL* 5, 2001: 19.

2- S. C. Herbert (ed.), Tel Anafa II, i. The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery, *Journal of Roman Archaeology, Supplementary Series* 10 (Ann Arbor 1997): 380.

3- Cf. for example Herbert (1997): pl. 91.

4- Cf. note above, M. Heinz *et al.* (2001): 62, 66.

5- R. Poppa, Kamid el-Loz 2. Der eisenzeitliche Friedhof. Befunde und Funde. *Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde* 18 (Bonn 1978): 69 and pl. 2.

6- All deceased lay with their heads towards the hilltop, so that they "looked down" into the plain.

7- Spindle whorls were also found in the "northwestern" Persian cemetery, cf. note above, Poppa (1978): 61; cf. D. Bonatz, Fallbeispiele aus Tall Seh Hamad II: Spindel und Spinnwirtel, *Altorientalische Forschungen* 27, Heft 1 (2000): 199-208.

8- Cf. note above, Poppa (1978): 70.

9- Cf. note above, Tel Anafa II, i (1997): 56 s., pl.11, 75.

10- For comparisons cf. L. Marfoe, Kamid el-Loz 13. The Prehistoric and Early Historic context of the site. *Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde* 41 (1995): fig. 104 and 105.

11- For fig. 45 cf. F. W. James, The Iron Age at Beth Shan. A Study of Levels VI-IV. *Museum Monographs*, The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania (1966): fig. 68/17, 20, fig. 69/16, fig. 71/7, 72/2.

12- One of these sites is Tell el-Ghassil in the northern Beka'a: C. Doumet-Serhal, Les fouilles de Tell el-Ghassil de 1972 à 1974. Etude du matériel. Institut Français d'Archéologie du Proche-Orient, Beyrouth-Damas-Amman. *Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique* – T. CXLVI (1996). For a general overview cf. L. Marfoe, Kamid el-Loz 13. The Prehistoric and Early Historic context of the site. Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde Bd. 41 (1995): 158 f.

13- Cf. Area I F 13: J. Reichenstein, Die stratigraphische Grabung im Areal IF13, in: R. Hachmann (ed.), Bericht über die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen in Kamid el-Loz (Libanon) in den Jahren 1966 und 1977. *Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde* Bd. 4 (1970): 25-43.

14- M. Metzger, Kamid el-Loz 7. Die spätbronzezeitlichen Tempelanlagen. Stratigraphie, Architektur, Installationen. Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde Bd. 35 (1991); M. Metzger, Kamid el-Loz 8. Die spätbronzezeitlichen Tempelanlagen. Die Kleinfunde. *Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde* Bd. 40 (1993).

15- Cf. note above, Metzger (1991): pl. 39.

16- Cf. note above, Metzger (1991): 202.

17- The southwestern annex was definitely founded at a considerably lower level than the contemporaneous Temple 3d, cf. note above, Metzger (1991): 108, 202.

18- Cf. note above, Metzger (1991): 202 f.

19- The doorway was later blocked (probably during or rather at the end of phase 1a).

20- There may have been another entrance in the western wall M8, but the evidence is uncertain.

21- The southern wall M 11 of room 5 was covered by floor 1a.

22- In the southern part of the courtyard the layer was up to one meter thick.

23- Cf. note above, Metzger (1991): pl. 39.

24- The latter doorway was blocked.

25- Cf. R. Echt, Kamid el-Loz 5. Die Stratigraphie. *Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde* Bd. 34 (1984): pl. 15.

26- As shown by the section, the street was filled within a short period of time.

27- Cf. note above, Metzger (1991): 206.

28- Cf. notes above, Metzger (1993); Marfoe (1995): fig. 69-70, 75-77.

29- Cf. note above, Doumet-Serhal (1996): pl. 36-51.

30- J.-P. Thalmann, Tell Arqa. *BAAL* 4 (2000): fig 53-54, 58-60.

31- Cf. note above, Thalmann (2000): fig. 53.

32- Cf. note above, Metzger (1993): pl. 95.

33- Cf. note above, Thalmann (2000): fig. 59.

34- Cf. note above, Metzger (1993): pl. 98.

35- Cf. note above, Doumet-Serhal (1996): pl. 20.

36- Cf. note above, Marfoe (1995): fig. 69/5, 6.

37- Cf. note above, Thalmann (2000): fig. 59.

38- Cf. note above, Metzger (1993): pl. 79/1, 3, 5.

39- Cf. note above, Metzger (1993): pl. 124/2.

40- P.M. Fischer, Chocolate-on-White Ware: Typology, Chronology and Provenance: The evidence from Tell Abu al-Kharaz, Jordan Valley. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, Number 313, February (1999): 18, fig. 9/2 and fig. 10/2.

41- Cf. note above, Thalmann (2000): fig. 59.

42- Cf. note above, Doumet-Serhal (1996): 75, pl. 111.